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HARVEST ESTIMATES FOR SELECTED MARINE BOAT SPORT FISHERIES IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA IN 1989<sup>1</sup>

Ву

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#### ABSTRACT

Creel surveys of six major marine boat sport fisheries in southeast Alaska were conducted during 1989. Dockside interviews of boat parties completing trips were used to estimate effort for and harvest of Pacific salmon and trout Oncorhynchus species, Pacific halibut Hippoglossus stenolepis, rockfish Sebastes species, and Dolly Varden Salvelinus malma. In addition, harvests of crab were estimated and in Ketchikan, harvest of shrimp was also estimated. The contributions of hatchery chinook salmon Oncorhynchus tshawytscha and coho salmon Oncorhynchus kisutch to these sport fisheries were estimated from coded-wire tag recovery information. Scale samples and lengths were taken from chinook salmon caught by marine recreational anglers for age and size composition estimates. Lengths of Pacific halibut Hippoglossus stenolepis were taken to estimate total round weight of the Pacific halibut harvest from existing length-weight relationships.

An estimated 20,044 chinook salmon, 34,705 coho salmon, 31,295 pink salmon Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, 28,256 Pacific halibut, and 13,488 rockfish were harvested in the boat fisheries surveyed. Harvests of chinook salmon were above average in all areas except Haines, where harvests were only 21 percent of average. In Sitka, harvest of chinook salmon was nearly 3 times that of the past few years for a comparable time period. Hatcheries produced about 30 percent of the chinook salmon harvest. The highest number of hatchery fish was taken in Ketchikan where an estimated 52 percent of the harvest was of hatchery origin. In Juneau, the harvest of coho salmon was the highest on record while in Ketchikan, coho salmon harvest was below average. Hatcheries produced 11 percent and 4 percent of the coho salmon harvest in Ketchikan and Juneau. halibut harvests were below average in Juneau and above average in Ketchikan. Total rockfish harvest in Ketchikan is declining due primarily to decreases in the harvest of quillback rockfish Sebastes maliger. Crab harvest in the monitored fisheries totaled 12,896 Dungeness crab Cancer magister, 3,500 Tanner crab Chionoecetes species, and 1,849 king crab Paralithodes species.

KEY WORDS: Creel survey, angler effort and harvest, harvest per unit effort, age composition, length at age estimation, round weight, boat sport fishery, derby, hatchery, enhancement, coded-wire tag, chinook salmon, Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, coho salmon, Oncorhynchus kisutch, pink salmon, Oncorhynchus gorbuscha, Pacific halibut, Hippoglossus stenolepis, Dolly Varden, Salvelinus malma, rockfish, Sebastes, Juneau, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Wrangell, Haines, Sitka, southeast Alaska.

#### INTRODUCTION

The waters of southeast Alaska support important commercial, sport, personal use, and subsistence fisheries for a variety of salmonid, bottomfish, and shellfish species. The largest sport fishery in southeast Alaska is the Juneau marine boat fishery, but other important marine boat fisheries occur around Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, and Haines (Figure 1).

Creel survey information from the marine sport fisheries is used for a variety of management and reporting purposes. The U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty requires careful monitoring of commercial and recreational harvests of chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*. In-season and post-season estimates of the harvests of wild and hatchery chinook salmon by marine sport fisheries in southeast Alaska are needed to monitor Alaska's compliance with catch limits established by the Treaty. Monitoring of the marine fisheries is also needed to evaluate hatchery contributions to the coho salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch* harvest.

Harvest rate data for coho salmon in marine boat recreational fisheries, along with harvest rate data from commercial troll and net fisheries, are used to monitor the relative abundance and migratory patterns of coho salmon into inside waters. Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis* harvest information is provided to the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) during their consideration of proposed modifications to sport fishing regulations.

Sport regulations were generally identical to those presented in Suchanek and Bingham (1989), but some sport regulation changes passed by the Alaska Board of Fisheries during their March 1989 meeting took effect in early June. One of the new regulations was designed to increase harvests of hatchery chinook salmon by allowing harvests of chinook salmon of any size in terminal harvest areas opened by emergency order. The bag limit within these terminal areas was increased to 2 chinook salmon less than 28 inches (71 cm) in length and 2 chinook salmon 28 inches or more in total length. Areas opened by emergency order within day-trip distance of surveyed fisheries are described and discussed in Appendix A. The general bag limit for chinook salmon within fisheries outside of the terminal areas was restricted to 2 per day, 2 in possession with a 28 inch size limit. The taking of chinook salmon less than 28 inches in total length was prohibited outside of the terminal harvest areas. Previous regulations had allowed the harvest of chinook salmon less than 28 inches if they were tagged or were missing their adipose fin.

The size of the area near Juneau closed to the taking of chinook salmon during the period from 16 April to 14 June was substantially reduced in 1989. This closure is designed to limit the harvest of mature chinook salmon destined for the Taku River. In 1989, the area closed to chinook salmon fishing was limited to Taku Inlet north of a line from Point Bishop east to the mouth of Dorothy Creek. In the Haines area, however, additional special regulations designed to limit the sport harvest of chinook salmon bound for the Chilkat River were placed into effect (Appendix A).

General bag limits for salmon species other than chinook salmon remained 6 fish per day, 12 in possession for fish 16 inches (41 cm) or more in length. The Pacific halibut bag limit also remained 2 fish per day, 4 in possession. A regionwide rockfish bag limit was placed into effect in 1989. Anglers were limited to 5 rockfish per day, 10 in possession only 2 (4 in possession) of which could be yelloweye rockfish. Areas adjacent to Ketchikan and Sitka were further

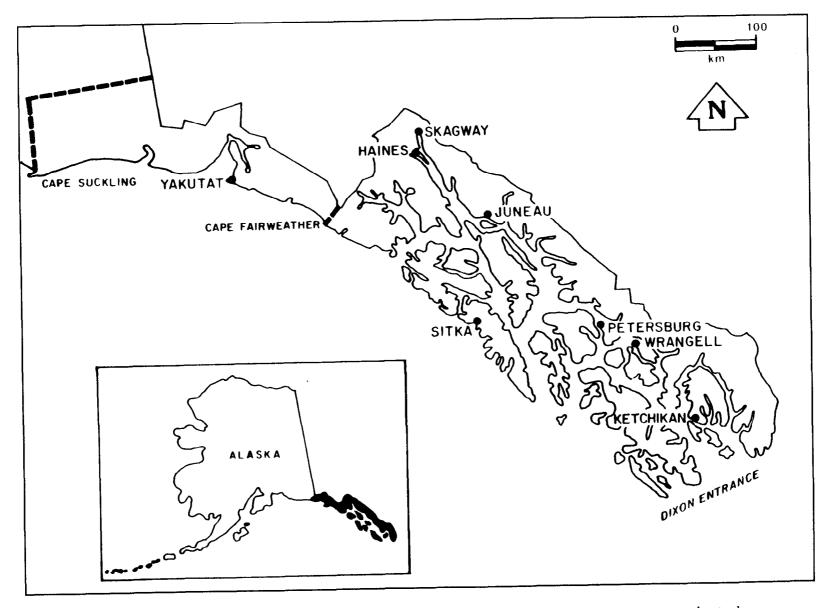


Figure 1. Communities in southeast Alaska where sport fish creel surveys are conducted.

restricted to a rockfish bag and possession limit of 3 fish per day, only 1 of which could be a yelloweye rockfish.

Sport regulations for the harvest of crab and other shellfish in southeast Alaska also went into effect in 1989. In practice, these regulations applied only to non-residents of Alaska. Residents were still allowed to take shellfish under personal use or subsistence regulations, which were little changed. The personal use and subsistence regulations for the harvest of crab in southeast Alaska have been summarized by Suchanek and Bingham (1989). Sport regulations did not allow the harvest of king crab, and the aggregate Dungeness and Tanner crab bag limit was 5 male crab per day or in possession. The minimum size limit for Dungeness crab was 6.5 inches (16.5 cm), while the Tanner crab size limit was 5.5 inches (14.0 cm). Although there is no limit on the personal use or subsistence harvest of shrimp, sport regulations limited the take of shrimp to 10 pounds (4.5 kg) or 10 quarts (9.5 l) per day or in possession.

This report presents the findings of harvest surveys of marine boat recreational fisheries conducted in 1989, by the Division of Sport Fish of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), in the Ketchikan, Petersburg, Wrangell, Sitka, Juneau, and Haines areas. Results from harvest surveys associated with a variety of roadside marine and freshwater sport fisheries in the Juneau, Haines, and Yakutat areas are presented in other reports.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

The specific objectives for the 1989 marine boat harvest surveys were:

1. To estimate the total sport angler effort, catch, and harvest of Pacific salmon, Pacific halibut, rockfish Sebastes spp., trout, Dolly Varden Salvelinus malma, and lingcod Ophiodon elongatus in the following marine boat sport fisheries during the listed time periods:

<u>Fishery</u>	Time Period	
Juneau	24 April - 24 September	1989
Ketchikan	24 April - 24 September	1989
Sitka	24 April - 02 July 1989	
Petersburg	10 April - 16 July 1989	
Wrangell	24 April - 16 July 1989	
Haines	24 April - 25 June 1989	

- 2. To estimate the contribution of hatchery chinook and coho salmon by coded-wire tag lot for the fisheries and time periods listed in Objective 1.
- 3. To estimate biweekly harvest rates for coho salmon in the Juneau, and Ketchikan fisheries for the time periods listed in Objective 1.
- 4. To estimate the age composition and mean length-at-age of the chinook salmon harvest for the fisheries and time periods listed in Objective 1.
- 5. To estimate the total round weight of Pacific halibut harvested for the fisheries and time periods listed in Objective 1.

- 6. To estimate the major species composition of the rockfish harvest in the Ketchikan and Sitka fisheries for the time periods listed in Objective 1.
- 7. To estimate the combined personal use, subsistence, and sport effort and harvest of Dungeness crab *Cancer magister*, Tanner crab *Chionoecetes* spp. and king crab *Paralithodes* spp. landed during the fisheries and time periods listed in Objective 1.

#### **METHODS**

#### Study Design

Six separate creel surveys of marine boat sport fisheries were conducted in southeast Alaska during 1989. Site descriptions and maps of the Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, and Haines fisheries can be found in Bingham, et al. (1988).

Direct Expansion Creel Survey:

The primary sampling design used for the marine boat surveys was a modified direct expansion creel survey. This design is based on sampling major access points into the fishery to interview boat parties that had completed fishing trips. The estimates obtained from these surveys represent the effort and harvest by boat-parties that returned to the sampled access locations and may not represent the entire fishery, as a few boats return to unsampled private moorages, docks, or unimproved access points. Some boats may also return at times when the harbors are not sampled (i.e., the middle of the night). In all instances, at least 90% of the fishery harvest and effort was thought to be produced by anglers using the access locations and during the time periods covered.

During the surveys, interviews of boat-parties provided effort, harvest, and harvest rate information. Effort and harvest information was recorded only for boat-parties and not for individual anglers. Efforts and harvests by all boat-parties interviewed during the sample periods were expanded to include periods of time and access locations that were not sampled.

Harvest estimates were made for a maximum of 12 seasonal time periods, each of two weeks in length, starting on 10 April and ending on 24 September. Some surveys were conducted only for a portion of the 1989 season. In the Haines area, harvest estimates were made weekly (Monday through Sunday) during the period from 24 April to 25 June so that the chinook salmon harvest could be monitored very closely. In some communities, major salmon derby harvests were estimated separately from the biweekly time period harvest estimate.

In general, each marine fishery was stratified for sampling within each biweekly period according to the following set of hierarchical criteria:

- 1. Type of fishing day:
  - a. weekday (Monday-Friday); and
  - b. weekend-holiday (Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays including Canadian holidays in the Haines area).

### 2. Time of day:

- a. early day (defined as starting at 0700 and ending mid-way to the end of civil twilight); and
- b. late day (starting mid-way between 0700 and civil twilight and ending at the end of civil twilight).

### 3. Access type:

- a. heavy use: harbors and boat ramps receiving a relatively "large" amount of angler effort and harvest; and
- b. low use: harbors and boat ramps receiving a relatively "small" amount of angler effort and harvest.

Samples were then allocated to these strata according to the following general scheme:

- 1. Within any week (i.e., Monday-Sunday), all weekend-holidays were selected for sampling.
- 2. Two contiguous weekdays were randomly selected for each staff member for "non-sampling", in order to assure two days off for staff. All remaining weekdays were sampled.
- 3. Either an early or late time-of-day stratum was sampled each man-day. In Ketchikan, the time-of-day stratum was not further subdivided. In other areas, however, the time-of-day stratum was further subdivided into two sampling periods. The two periods included all the time during each time-of-day stratum up to a maximum of 7.5 hours, except for the time necessary to travel between sampling locations. During each selected time-of-day stratum, both of the two periods were sampled.
- 4. Samples were allocated to access-type strata in proportion to the approximate amount of effort landed within the strata during 1988. A minimum sample size of two was allocated for each unique stratum during each biweekly period.
- 5. For each of the sampling periods in an access-type stratum, one of the possible access points was selected at random for sampling. The number of hours sampled during a day was further constrained to reduce personnel costs by minimizing overtime. The time sampled was limited to about 7.25 hours and then start times were randomly selected within a sampling period.

Specific details of sampling stratifications and allocations for each of the  $\sin$  fisheries surveyed are found in Appendix B.

In addition to these surveys, the managers of two sport fishing lodges on Shelter Island near Juneau agreed to voluntarily report the sport harvests of boats fishing from the lodges. Since this fishing effort could not be easily monitored with normal creel surveys, the information proved very valuable. Shelter Island lodge harvests were grouped with the rest of the Juneau sport fishery, as the lodge boats usually fished areas used by other Juneau marine anglers.

#### Count Creel Survey:

A count type creel survey (Neuhold and Lu 1957) was used during major salmon derbies in Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, and Petersburg:

<u>Derby Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Juneau Golden North Salmon Derby	4-6 August 1989
Ketchikan King Salmon Derby	27-29 May, 3-4 and 10-11 June 1989
Sitka Salmon Derby	27-29 May, 3-4 June 1989
Petersburg King Salmon Derby	26-29 May 1989

Due to conservation concerns for chinook salmon, there was no Haines King Salmon Derby during 1989.

A count type design works better in these intense fisheries than a direct expansion design due to manpower constraints. Aerial boat counts during the derby provided angler effort information. These aerial counts of boats were considered to be instantaneous and to reflect fishing effort at the time of the count. Aerial surveys took approximately 0.75 to 1.5 hours in most areas, but they took about 3.0 hours in Ketchikan. Two times for aerial counts per derby day were randomly selected during derby hours. Effort in boat-hours was estimated by multiplying the average boat count by the number of hours available for fishing in the time periods associated with the counts. The harvest per unit effort (HPUE) expressed in harvest per boat-hour for each species of fish was estimated from interviews of boat-parties that had completed their fishing trips. The estimated harvest was obtained from the product of the effort and HPUE estimates.

### Data Collection

The following information was collected for each boat-party interviewed:

- 1. The number of rods fished;
- the number of hours fished for the targets of either salmon, halibut, rockfish, or lingcod (effort was recorded separately if different targets were fished);
- 3. for each type of targeted fishing, the number of each fish species that were kept and the number released during this effort;
- 4. if sport, personal use, or subsistence effort was expended for crab (and additionally for shrimp in the Ketchikan area), the number of pots or rings fished;
- 5. if crab effort occurred, the number of Dungeness, tanner, or king crab harvested (numbers of crab released were not recorded);

- 6. the general area fished for the different target species including crab or shrimp (hours fished were recorded separately if different areas were fished); and
- 7. whether the fishing trip was a charter (i.e., if the angler hired a licensed operator) or a personal boat trip.

All harvests of Pacific salmon, Pacific halibut, steelhead O. mykiss, cutthroat trout O. clarki, Dolly Varden, lingcod, kelp greenling Hexagrammos decagrammus, and rockfish were documented. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches (71 cm) in total length were categorized as small chinook salmon, while those at least 28 inches in total length were categorized as large chinook salmon. In Ketchikan and Sitka, rockfish harvests were identified as time allowed using Kramer and O'Connell (1988) to identify the following species: black rockfish S. melanops, copper rockfish S. caurinus, dusky rockfish S. ciliatus, quillback rockfish S. maliger, yelloweye rockfish S. ruberrimus, and yellowtail rockfish S. flavidus. Silvergrey rockfish S. brevispinus were an additional species distinguished in Ketchikan, while in Sitka, boccacio S. paucispinis were also identified. If the rockfish harvested were not any of the above species, they were recorded in an "other rockfish" category.

Harvested chinook and coho salmon were also checked for missing adipose fins. Chinook salmon were measured to the nearest 5 mm and scale samples were taken from the preferred area above the lateral line (INPFC 1963). Harvested Pacific halibut were measured to the nearest 5 mm (total length).

### Harvest Estimate Data Analysis

Direct Expansion Creel Surveys:

The following equations were used for estimation of harvest and effort for the direct expansion completed-trip interview creel surveys conducted during the non-derby periods at each fishery:

 $\hat{\mathbf{E}}_{\mathrm{h}}$  = estimated boat-hours expended in stratum h (as determined by unique combinations of harbor type, biweekly period, type of day, and time of day) of each fishery;

$$= R_{h} \frac{\overline{e}_{h}}{\overline{r}_{h}}; \qquad (1)$$

where:

 $R_h$  = total number of hours in stratum h, defined by the number of hours available for boat-parties to return to access locations;

 $\overline{e}_h$  = mean of the estimated effort (in boat-hours) expended by boatparties interviewed in stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{e}_{hi}}{n_h}; \qquad (2)$$

 $n_h$  = number of samples collected within stratum h;

 $\hat{e}_{hi}$  = estimated effort for sample *i* within stratum *h*;

$$= O_{hi}\overline{e}_{hi}; (3)$$

 $O_{hi}$  = number of boats counted in sample *i* within stratum *h* (including interviewed boats and "missed" boats);

$$= o_{hi} + p_{hi}; (4)$$

O<sub>hi</sub> = number of boat-parties interviewed during sample *i* within stratum *h*;

ehi = mean effort expended by boats interviewed during sample i
within stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{O_{hi}} e_{hij}}{O_{hi}}; \qquad (5)$$

 $e_{hij}$  = effort (boat-hours) of boat-party j interviewed during sample i within stratum h;

 $\overline{r}_h$  = mean number of hours sampled in stratum h;

$$= \frac{r_h}{n_h}; (6)$$

 $r_h$  = total number of hours sampled in stratum h;

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} r_{hi}; \text{ and}$$
 (7)

 $r_{hi}$  = hours sampled in during sample i within stratum h.

The variance of  $\hat{E}_h$  was estimated by treating  $R_h$  in equation (1) as a constant and the rest of the equation as a ratio of random variates, and as such the

variance estimate is obtained by the standard variance formula for the product of a constant and estimate (see Kish 1965, equation 2.8.5 page 60):

$$\hat{V}[\hat{E}_h] = R_h^2 \hat{V}\left[\frac{\overline{e}_h}{\overline{r}_h}\right]; \qquad (8)$$

where:

 $\hat{V}\left[\frac{\overline{e}_h}{\overline{r}_h}\right]$  = estimated variance of the ratio  $\overline{e}_h/\overline{r}_h$ , obtained approximately by the usual formula for the variance of a ratio of random variables (adapted from equation 6.6 in Cochran 1977, page 154);

$$\approx \left\{ \frac{\overline{e}_{h}}{\overline{r}_{h}} \right\}^{2} \left\{ \frac{s_{\overline{e}h}^{2}}{\overline{e}_{h}^{2}} + \frac{s_{\overline{r}h}^{2}}{\overline{r}_{h}^{2}} - \frac{2 \operatorname{cov}(\overline{e}_{h}, \overline{r}_{h})}{\overline{e}_{h} \overline{r}_{h}} \right\}; \tag{9}$$

 $s_{eh}^2$  = variance estimate associated with estimating the effort component of the ratio of mean effort to mean hours sampled, obtained by using the usual two-stage sampling equation (modified from equation 10.8 in Cochran 1977, page 277);

$$= \left\{ (1-f_{1h}) \frac{s_{1h}^{2}}{n_{h}} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{f_{1h}}{n_{h}^{2}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_{h}} (1-f_{2hi}) O_{hi}^{2} \frac{s_{2hi}^{2}}{O_{hi}} \right) \right\}; \tag{10}$$

 $f_{1h}$  = sampling fraction for sampling time for stratum h (this represents a modification of the usual two-stage variance equation approach, and was used to account for the differing amounts of time sampled among various samples within the same stratum);

$$= \frac{r_h}{R_h}; (11)$$

 $s_{1h}^2$  = the among sample variance for effort for stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n_h} (\widehat{e}_{hi} - \overline{e}_h)^2}{n_h - 1}; \qquad (12)$$

f<sub>2hi</sub> = sampling fraction for boat-parties interviewed for sample i
 within stratum h;

$$= \frac{O_{hi}}{O_{hi}}; \tag{13}$$

 $s_{2hi}^2$  = the within sample (among boat) variance for effort for sample *i* within stratum *h*;

$$= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{o_{hi}} (e_{hij} - \overline{e}_{hi})^2}{o_{hi} - 1};$$
 (14)

 $s_{\text{Th}}^2$  = variance estimate associated with the hours sampled component of the ratio of mean effort to mean hours sampled, obtained by using the usual single-stage sampling equation;

$$= (1-f_{1h})\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (r_{hi} - \overline{r}_h)^2}{n_h(n_h - 1)}; \text{ and}$$
 (15)

 $\text{COV}(\overline{e}_h, \overline{r}_h)$  = covariance estimate between the effort and hours sampled components of the ratio of mean effort to mean hours sampled, obtained by using the usual single-stage sampling equation;

$$= (1-f_{1h}) \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} [(\hat{e}_{hi} - \overline{e}_h)(r_{hi} - \overline{r}_h)]}{n_h(n_h - 1)}.$$
 (16)

The approach presented above for variance estimation is valid for a stratified simple random sampling design with only two stages of sample selection (i.e., "samples" and boat-parties). Our use of this approach was not entirely correct, in that selection of time to sample within a unique combination of stratum, was not a simple random selection process. As such, the location to sample within access location types represents a third stage of sampling. Due to the complexities of the sample allocation process and due to the limitations of sampling density, we were not able to estimate the variance for this "third" stage. Additionally, the among sample variance was calculated the same for samples which occurred within the same day or between days. As such the among sample variance is an approximation of the among day, within day, and among harbor components of variance. The degree of bias due to these approximations is unknown.

Estimates of angler harvest and its variance were obtained similarly for each species of fish by replacing the angler effort statistics (e's) in equations (1) to (16), above. Estimates of numbers of fish released were obtained similarly, as were estimates of angler-hours (as obtained by multiplying the number of hours fished by the boat-party by the number of rods fishing), and targeted angler-hours (e.g., salmon-hours).

Estimates of angler effort (in terms of boat-hours, angler-hours, and targeted angler-hours), harvest, and numbers of fish released by species across all strata or select combinations of strata were obtained by summing the corresponding stratum estimates. Variances were obtained similarly by summing the corresponding variance components (assuming independence). Standard errors were obtained by taking the square root of the variance estimates. Confidence intervals were obtained by assuming approximate normality.

Harvest per unit effort (HPUE) in terms of fish harvested per angler-hour was estimated by the following procedures for each stratum:

$$\hat{P}_{h} = \frac{\hat{H}_{h}}{\hat{E}_{h}}; \qquad (17)$$

where:

 $\hat{H}_h$  = estimated harvest for the species of interest for stratum h, obtained by equation (1), above (with the appropriate harvest statistics); and

 $\hat{E}_h$  = estimated effort for stratum h, obtained by equation (1), above, using angler-hours in place of effort in boat-hours.

The variance of  $\boldsymbol{\hat{P}}_h$  was obtained by the usual equation for the variance of a ratio of random variables:

$$\hat{V}\left[\hat{P}_{h}\right] \approx \left\{\frac{\overline{h}_{h}}{\overline{e}_{h}}\right\}^{2} \left\{\frac{s_{\overline{h}h}^{2}}{\overline{h}_{h}^{2}} + \frac{s_{\overline{e}h}^{2}}{\overline{e}_{h}^{2}} - \frac{2 \operatorname{cov}\left(\overline{h}_{h}, \overline{e}_{h}\right)}{\overline{h}_{h} \overline{e}_{h}}\right\}; \tag{18}$$

where:

 $h_h$  = overall mean harvest in stratum h, estimated by substituting the appropriate harvest statistics into equation (2), above;

 $\overline{e}_h$  = overall mean angler-hours in stratum h, estimated by substituting the appropriate angler-hours effort statistics into equation (2), above;

 $s_{hh}^2$  = variance estimated associated with estimating the harvest component of HPUE, obtained by substituting the appropriate harvest statistics into equations (10) to (14), above;

 $s_{eh}^2$  = variance estimated associated with estimating the effort component of HPUE, obtained by substituting the appropriate angler-hours effort statistics into equations (10) to (14), above;

 $\text{COV}(\overline{h}_h, \overline{e}_h) = \text{covariance estimate between harvest and angler effort (in angler-hours) components of HPUE for stratum <math>h$ , obtained by using the usual two-stage sampling equation;

$$= \left\{ (1-f_{1h}) \frac{\text{cov}_{1h}(\overline{h}, \overline{e})}{n_h} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{f_{1h}}{n_h^2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} (1-f_{2hi}) O_{hi}^2 \frac{\text{cov}_{2hi}(\overline{h}, \overline{e})}{O_{hi}} \right) \right\}; \quad (19)$$

 $cov_{1h}(\overline{h}, \overline{e})$  = the among sample covariance between angler effort (in angler-hours) and harvest for stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} [(\hat{h}_{hi} - \overline{h}_h)(\hat{e}_{hi} - \overline{e}_h)]}{n_h - 1}; \text{ and}$$
 (20)

 $cov_{2hi}(\overline{h}, \overline{e})$  - the within sample (among angler) covariance between angler effort (in angler-hours) and harvest for sample i within stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{o_{hi}} \left[ \left( h_{hij} - \overline{h}_{hi} \right) \left( e_{hij} - \overline{e}_{hi} \right) \right]}{o_{hi} - 1}. \tag{21}$$

HPUE across all strata or select combinations of strata was estimated as follows:

$$\hat{P} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{s} \hat{H}_{h}}{\sum_{h=1}^{s} \hat{E}_{h}}; \qquad (22)$$

where:

s = the number of strata to be combined.

The variance of  $\hat{P}$  was obtained by the usual formula for the ratio of random variables:

$$\hat{V}[\hat{P}] \approx \left\{ \frac{\hat{H}}{\hat{E}} \right\}^2 \left\{ \frac{\hat{V}[\hat{H}]}{\hat{H}^2} + \frac{\hat{V}[\hat{E}]}{\hat{E}^2} - \frac{2 \operatorname{cov}(\hat{H}, \hat{E})}{\hat{H} \hat{E}} \right\}; \tag{23}$$

where:

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{h=1}^{s} \hat{H}_h; \qquad (24)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{E}} = \sum_{h=1}^{s} \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{h}; \qquad (25)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{V}}[\hat{\mathbf{H}}] = \sum_{h=1}^{s} \hat{\mathbf{V}}[\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{h}]; \qquad (26)$$

$$\hat{V}[\hat{E}] = \sum_{h=1}^{s} \hat{V}[\hat{E}_{h}]; \text{ and}$$
 (27)

$$cov(\hat{H}, \hat{E}) = \sum_{h=1}^{s} cov(\overline{h}_{h}, \overline{e}_{h}).$$
 (28)

Count Type Creel Surveys:

The following equations were used for estimation of harvest and effort for the count-type completed-trip interview creel surveys conducted during the derby periods for the Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, and Juneau marine boat fisheries:

 $\hat{\mathbf{E}}_{h}$  = estimated boat-hours expended in stratum h (were stratum refers to each weekend of the derby, note only one weekend for the Juneau derby) of each derby fishery;

$$= R_{h}\overline{X}_{h}; \qquad (29)$$

where:

 $R_h$  = total number of hours (available for sampling) in stratum h;

 $\overline{x}_h$  = mean number of boats counted fishing over all aerial counting samples in stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{d_h} X_{hi}}{d_h}; \tag{30}$$

 $d_h$  = number of samples (i.e., counts) completed in stratum h; and

 $x_{hi}$  = number of boats counted in sample i for stratum h.

The variance of  $\hat{E}_h$  was obtained by the usual estimator for the product of a constant and a random variable (see Kish 1965, equation 2.8.5, page 60):

$$\hat{V}_{h}\left[\hat{E}_{h}\right] = R_{h}^{2}\left(\frac{s_{h}^{2}}{d_{h}}\right); \qquad (31)$$

where:

$$s_h^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{d_h} (x_{hi} - \overline{x}_h)^2}{d_h - 1}$$
 (32)

Angler catch and harvest rates along with their variances were estimated from interview data using a stratified multi-stage random estimator, according to the following equations:

 $\hat{T}_h$  = estimated total catch or harvest per unit effort (i.e., boathour) for stratum h of each fishery;

$$= \frac{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{n_h} \left(\sum\limits_{k=1}^{o_j} c_{hjk}\right)}{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{n_h} \left(\sum\limits_{k=1}^{o_j} e_{hjk}\right)};$$
(33)

where:

 $n_h$  = number of interview samples collected within stratum h;

 $O_{j}$  = number of boat-parties interviewed within sample j;

 $C_{hjk}$  = catch or harvest of boat-party k interviewed within sample j in stratum h;

 $e_{hjk}$  = effort expended by boat-party k interviewed within sample j in stratum h;

 $\hat{V}_h[\hat{T}_h]$  = estimated variance of the catch per unit effort (CPUE) or harvest per unit effort (HPUE) for stratum h, obtained by the approximation formula for the variance of the ratio of random variables (modified from equation 10.8 in Cochran 1977, page 277);

$$\approx \left\{ \frac{\overline{\overline{C}}_{h}}{\overline{\overline{e}}_{h}} \right\}^{2} \left\{ \frac{s_{(c)h}^{2}}{\overline{\overline{C}}_{h}^{2}} + \frac{s_{(e)h}^{2}}{\overline{\overline{e}}_{h}^{2}} - \frac{2 cov_{(c,e)h}}{\overline{\overline{c}}_{h}} \overline{\overline{\overline{e}}_{h}} \right\};$$
(34)

 $\frac{1}{C_h}$  = mean of mean catch or harvest per boat-party for stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_h} \overline{c}_{hj}}{n_h}; \tag{35}$$

=  $e_h$  = mean of mean effort per boat-party for stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_h} \overline{e}_{hj}}{n_h}; \tag{36}$$

 $\overline{C}_{hj}$  = mean catch or harvest per boat-party for sample j in stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{o_j} C_{hjk}}{O_j}; \tag{37}$$

 $\overline{e}_{hi}$  = mean effort per boat-party for sample j in stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{o_j} e_{hjk}}{o_j}; \tag{38}$$

 $s_{(c)h}^2$  = variance estimate associated with estimating the catch or harvest component of CPUE or HPUE in stratum h;

$$= \left\{ \left[ 1 - \frac{n_{h}}{N_{h}} \right] \left[ \frac{s_{(c)_{h}h}^{2}}{n_{h}} \right] \right\} + \left\{ \left[ \frac{n_{h}}{N_{h}} \right] \left[ \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_{h}} \frac{s_{(c)_{w}hj}^{2}}{o_{j}}}{n_{h}^{2}} \right] \right\};$$
(39)

 $N_h$  = total possible number of interview samples within stratum h;

 $s_{(c)_bh}^2$  = the among sample variance component for the variance estimate of catch or harvest in stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum\limits_{j=1}^{n_h} \left(\overline{C}_{hj} - \overline{\overline{C}}_{h}\right)^2}{n_h - 1}; \tag{40}$$

 $s_{(c), hj}^2$  = the within sample variance component for the variance estimate of catch or harvest in sample j in stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{o_{j}} (C_{hjk} - \overline{C}_{hj})^{2}}{O_{j} - 1}; \tag{41}$$

 $s_{(e)h}^2$  = variance estimate associated with estimating the effort component of CPUE or HPUE in stratum h, calculated by substituting the corresponding effort statistics into equations (39) - (41);

 $COV_{(c,e)h}$  = covariance estimate between the catch (or harvest) and effort components of the CPUE or HPUE in stratum h;

$$= \left\{ \left[1 - \frac{n_{h}}{N_{h}}\right] \left[\frac{\text{cov}_{(c,e)_{b}h}}{n_{h}}\right] \right\} + \left\{ \left[\frac{n_{h}}{N_{h}}\right] \left[\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_{h}} \frac{\text{cov}_{(c,e)_{w}hj}}{o_{j}}}{n_{h}^{2}}\right] \right\}; \tag{42}$$

 $COV_{(c,e)_bh}$  = the among sample covariance component between catch (or harvest) and effort in stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_h} \left[ \left( \overline{c}_{hj} - \overline{\overline{c}}_{h} \right) \left( \overline{e}_{hj} - \overline{\overline{e}}_{h} \right) \right]}{n_h - 1}; \text{ and}$$
(43)

 $COV_{(c,e)_whj}$  = the within sample covariance component for CPUE or HPUE in sample j in stratum h;

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{o_{j}} \left[ \left( c_{hjk} - \overline{c}_{hj} \right) \left( e_{hjk} - \overline{e}_{hj} \right) \right]}{o_{j} - 1} . \tag{44}$$

Estimates of catch or harvest and their variances were obtained by combining the estimated stratum estimates of effort and catch (or harvest) rates, as follows:

$$\hat{C}_{h} = \hat{E}_{h} \hat{T}_{h}; \text{ and}$$
 (45)

 $\hat{\mathbf{V}}_h \big[ \hat{\mathbf{C}}_h \big] \hspace{1cm} = \hspace{1cm} \text{estimated variance of } \hat{\mathbf{C}}_h \hspace{1cm} \text{in stratum $h$, assuming independence} \\ \hspace{1cm} \text{of the estimates of effort and CPUE or HPUE, obtained by using} \\ \hspace{1cm} \text{the formula proposed by Goodman (1960);}$ 

$$= \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{h}^{2} \hat{\mathbf{V}}_{h} [\hat{\mathbf{T}}_{h}] + \hat{\mathbf{T}}_{h}^{2} \hat{\mathbf{V}}_{h} [\hat{\mathbf{E}}_{h}] - \hat{\mathbf{V}}_{h} [\hat{\mathbf{E}}_{h}] \hat{\mathbf{V}}_{h} [\hat{\mathbf{T}}_{h}]. \tag{46}$$

Estimates of angler effort in angler-hours were obtained similarly to the catch and harvest estimates by first estimating the angler-hour per boat-hour ratio (instead of CPUE or HPUE) by using equation (33), above with the angler-hour statistic used in place of catch (or harvest). Then equation (45) was applied using the estimated ratio (angler-hours over boat-hours) to obtain the stratum estimates of angler-hours.

Total effort, catch, or harvest across all strata (or select combinations of strata) were obtained by summing the corresponding stratum estimates. Variance estimates across strata were obtained similarly, assuming independence of the individual stratum estimates (see Kish 1965, equation 2.8.6 and 2.8.7, page 61). Standard errors were obtained by taking the square root of the variance estimates. Confidence intervals were obtained by assuming approximate normality.

Estimates of across stratum and across strata HPUE in terms of angler-hours and their variances were obtained in using the same equations as used for the direct expansion creel surveys (see equations (17) through (28)).

### Assumptions:

The assumptions necessary for the estimates of angler effort, catch, harvest, and HPUE to be unbiased for both types of surveys (i.e., direct expansion and count) include the following:

- 1. anglers accurately report their hours of fishing effort and the number by species of fish released; and
- 2. no significant fishing effort occurred between the evening civil twilight and 0600 hours (or morning civil twilight), or at different access locations than surveyed during the direct expansion surveys, or outside of the area counted for the count type survey.

Additionally, for the direct expansion surveys the among day, within day, and among harbor components of variance (which we can not separately estimate, as noted above) were assumed to be adequately approximated by the among sample variance component (see equation (12), above). Similarly, the among sample covariance components also approximated the combination of the among day, within day, and among harbor components of covariance. This assumption is undoubtedly invalid, and hence our variance estimates are assumed to be negatively biased to an unknown degree.

#### Contributions of Coded-Wire Tagged Stocks

Adipose—clipped chinook and coho salmon sampled were measured to the nearest 5 mm (tip of snout to fork of tail) and their heads retained. A locking plastic strap with a unique number was inserted through the jaw. Heads and coded—wire tag (CWT) recovery data were sent to the ADF&G CWT Processing Laboratory in Juneau for tag removal and decoding.

Heads were classified as random (randomly sampled during regularly scheduled creel sampling periods) or select (voluntarily provided by unsampled anglers). Only random recoveries were used to estimate CWT contributions. The contribution of chinook and coho salmon with a particular tag code to the marine fisheries was estimated using procedures similar to those outlined in Clark and Bernard (1987). The methods were modified to expand recoveries of small chinook salmon harvested before 5 June. During this period, only tagged, small chinook salmon could be legally retained while untagged, small fish from the same release could not be kept. In the period before 5 June, small chinook salmon recoveries were expanded only by the fraction of chinook salmon sampled for missing adipose fins, and not by the tagged to untagged ratio. Contributions by tag code, combinations of tag codes, and their associated variances and standard errors were calculated by the procedures outlined in Suchanek and Bingham (1990, equations 21-27).

#### Chinook Salmon Age Composition and Mean Length at Age

Tip of snout to fork-of-tail lengths of chinook salmon to the nearest 5 mm, were used to estimate size composition of the marine sport harvest. Age composition of the sport chinook salmon harvest was estimated from analysis of the scales. Standard statistical procedures were followed to estimate mean length at age, age composition, and their variances.

### Pacific Halibut Size and Weight Composition

Pacific halibut total lengths were measured on most of the sampled sport harvest. Each individual length was converted to a round weight using procedures outlined in Quinn, et al. (1983). A mean round weight was calculated from these estimates, and then multiplied by the estimated harvest to estimate total round weight of the harvest.

#### RESULTS

Detailed tables presenting effort and finfish harvests of the sampled marine boat fisheries can be found in Appendix C for the following fisheries: Ketchikan (Appendices C1 and C2), Petersburg (Appendices C3 and C4), Wrangell (Appendices C5 and C6), Sitka (Appendices C7 and C8), Juneau (Appendices C9 and C10), and Haines (Appendices C11 and C12). Only a summary of the most important effort and harvest results will be presented here.

### Angler Effort

The Juneau and Ketchikan boat fisheries are the largest fisheries within the region, and these were the only two fisheries monitored through September 24 (Table 1). Fisheries for salmon and halibut in the other four areas also continue into September, but effort is much smaller than in the Juneau and Ketchikan fisheries. About 76% of the 778,551 angler-hours (SE = 20,857) of effort in the sampled marine fisheries targeted on salmon. Pacific halibut were the second most important target (24%), while effort targeted on rockfish and lingcod was very minor. Effort for bottomfish in Ketchikan was 93% of that expended in Juneau, although salmon effort was only 68% of that in Juneau.

Major salmon derbies in Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, and Juneau substantially increased the amount of effort targeted on salmon, as between 17% and 54% of the total fishing effort occurred during the monitored events. There was no separate estimate of derby effort in Wrangell, but it is probably within this percentage range of total effort. Derby effort was 19% of the total monitored angler effort.

#### Chinook Salmon Fisheries

An estimated 20,044 chinook salmon (SE = 910) were harvested in the sampled marine fisheries (Table 2). About 64% of the chinook salmon taken in the marine boat fisheries were taken by Juneau (7,074) and Ketchikan (5,752) anglers. Ketchikan anglers released an estimated 32,560 small chinook salmon, almost 6 times the number released by Juneau anglers.

Derbies in the marine fisheries bolstered the chinook salmon harvest considerably, as about 14% of the harvest occurred during the 4 monitored derbies. The largest derby harvest of chinook salmon occurred during the Sitka Salmon Derby, where an estimated 1,073 (SE = 81) were taken. Only about 9% of the total harvest of chinook salmon was taken during the Juneau Golden North Salmon Derby, even though 18% of the total angler effort was expended during this event.

Summary of estimated angler effort by target species for sampled marine sport Table 1. fisheries of southeast Alaska during 1989.

Total Effor	<u>:t</u>					Angl	er-Hours	by Targe	et				
Sport Fishery	Time Period	Boat- Hours	SE	Salmon- Hours	SE	Halibut- Hours	SE	Lingcod- Hours	- SE	Rockfish- Hours	SE	Total <sup>a</sup> Angler- Hours	SE
	4/24 - 9/24	106,886	4,849	195,974	8,034	79,356	4,959	0		602	312	276,516	11,152
Petersburg	4/10 - 7/16	13.915	758	26,530	1,595	5,536	810	0		0		32,139	1,983
Wrangell	4/24 - 7/16	18,316	1.786	36,512	4,344	7,992	977	0		0		44,504	4,473
Sitka	4/24 - 7/02	17,413	1,199	34,946	2,802	6,118	1,115	13	11	46	43	41,362	3,091
Juneau	4/24 - 9/24	145,237	1,961	287,676	15,173	85,354	4,404	0		0		373,504	16,618
Haines	4/24 - 6/25	4,769	439	9,363	922	1,108	341	0		0		10,526	999
TOTAL		306,536	8,210	591,001	18,025	185,464	6,853	13	11	648	315	778,551	20,857
						Angler-Hou				Total <sup>C</sup>			
Major Salmo (Derby D	-		Boat- Hours	SE	Salmon- Hours	SE		omfish- ırs <sup>b</sup>	SE	Angler Hours	SE		ntage of Fishery <sup>d</sup>
	Ging Salmon De 6/03-04, 6/10	-	19,270	2,019	42,387	1,445	5,3	132	860	47,718	1,42	2 :	17%
Petersburg (5/26-5/29	King Salmon D	erby	4,704	348	10,573	839	1	134	85	10,716	86	1 ;	33%
Sitka Salmo (5/27-29,	•		9,117	918	21,675	2,448	7	35	555	22,410	2,34	6 :	54%
Juneau Gold	len North Salm	on Derby	23,347	4,572	64,413	12,705	1,7	30	811	66,143	12,99	4 :	18%

139,048 13,047

1,309

7,931

146,987 13,308

19%

56,438

5,094

(8/04-06)

TOTAL

a Includes all targeted and non-targeted effort, including derby effort.
b Includes halibut-hours, lingcod-hours, and rockfish-hours combined.
c Includes all targeted and non-targeted effort for derby only.
d For angler-hours only.

Summary of estimated catches and harvests of chinook salmon Table 2. in sampled marine sport fisheries of southeast Alaska during 1989.

Total Chinook Salmon Catches		_	Chinook >28"		ook <28"	Total Chinook Harvested		
Sport Fisher <b>y</b>	Time Period	Kept	Released	 Kept	Released	Number	SE	
	4/24 - 9/24	5,495	115	257	32,560	5,752	497	
Petersburg	4/10 - 7/16	1,403	39	11	534	1,414	150	
Wrangell	4/24 - 7/16	2,051	52	0	238	2,051	372	
Sitka	4/24 - 7/02	3,501	39	0	1,416	3,501	428	
Juneau	4/24 - 9/24	6,902	134	172	5,557	7,074	484	
Haines	4/24 - 6/25	235	2	17	420	252	45	
TOTAL		19,587	381	457	40,725	20,044	910	

Derby Chinook Salmon Harvests	Chinook	>28"	Chinook	<28"	Chinook Ha		
Major Salmon Derby (Derby Dates)	Entered	Totala	Entered	Totala	Number	SE	Percent of Fishery <sup>2</sup>
Ketchikan King Salmon Derby (5/27-29, 6/03-04, 6/10-11)	346	820	0	0	820	81	14%
Petersburg King Salmon Derby (5/26-5/29)	295	295	1	1	296	N/A <sup>C</sup>	21%
Sitka Salmon Derby (5/27-29, 6/03-04)	670	1,073	0	0	1,073	81	31%
Juneau Golden North Salmon Derk (8/04-06)	oy 412	609	0	0	609	205	9%
TOTAL	1,723	2,797	1	1	2,798	235	14%

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}$  Includes entered and take-home harvests.  $^{\rm b}$  For total chinook salmon harvested only.  $^{\rm c}$  Not available.

The portion of the total harvest of large chinook salmon sampled for adipose clips varied from fishery to fishery, but the overall sampling fraction totaled 19% (Appendix Cl3). An estimated 30% of the total (large and small) chinook salmon harvest was of hatchery origin, although this varied greatly from fishery to fishery (Table 3). Fisheries with the highest percentages of hatchery fish were Ketchikan (52%), Sitka (34%) and Petersburg (32%). Hatchery fish taken in Haines totaled an estimated 8 chinook salmon reared at Crystal Lake hatchery and released in the Tahini River. Average Alaska hatchery contribution for all marine fisheries combined was 19%.

Largest of the Alaskan hatchery contributors, to the harvest of chinook salmon, included the Neets Bay and Whitman Lake hatcheries owned by Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association and the Crystal Lake and Snettisham hatcheries owned by Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Detailed contribution estimates by tag code and time period are presented in Appendix C for Ketchikan (Appendix C14), Petersburg (Appendix C15), Wrangell (Appendix C16), Sitka (Appendix C17), Juneau (Appendix C18), and Haines (Appendix C19). In addition to the recoveries of hatchery origin fish, a wild adipose-clipped chinook salmon was recovered during the Sitka Salmon Derby (Appendix C17).

Harvests of small chinook salmon in terminal areas near hatchery release sites opened by emergency regulation totaled an estimated 149 (SE = 53) (Table 4). An additional 439 small chinook salmon (SE = 157) were released; thus only 25% of the small chinook salmon caught in these terminal harvest areas were retained. All of the four small chinook salmon evaluated for maturity from the Juneau terminal harvest area were immature. Maturity of chinook salmon within the other terminal area fisheries was not evaluated.

The age composition of the chinook salmon harvest varied considerably among the surveyed fisheries (Table 5 and Appendix C2O). About 66% of the chinook salmon sampled in Sitka lacked a freshwater annulus (Age 0.\_), which usually indicates non-Alaskan origin (Van Alen 1988). About 38% of the Juneau Golden North Salmon Derby harvest was comprised of Age 0.\_ chinook salmon while only 2% of the Haines harvest was of Age 0.\_ fish. In the spring fisheries in Petersburg, Sitka, and Wrangell, 51% to 70% of the chinook salmon harvest was composed of fish which had spent at least 4 years in saltwater (Age \_.4 or more). In the Juneau and Ketchikan fisheries, 81% to 97% of the chinook salmon sampled were Age \_.3 or less. Mean length at age of sampled chinook salmon for a given age class varied somewhat among the fisheries surveyed (Appendix C21).

### Coho Salmon Fisheries

Harvests of coho salmon in the monitored marine fisheries totaled an estimated 34,705 fish (SE = 1,625) (Table 6). Only small percentages of the coho salmon fisheries in Petersburg, Wrangell, Sitka, and Haines were monitored, as surveys of the other fisheries were all discontinued by July 17. The only monitored derby in which coho salmon are heavily targeted is the Juneau Golden North Salmon Derby, and an estimated 3,173 coho salmon (SE = 233) were taken during this event.

Harvest rates of coho salmon for the Ketchikan and Juneau fisheries ranged up to a maximum of 0.204 coho salmon per angler-hour of effort (Table 7). The harvest rates for coho salmon peaked in the period from 14 to 27 August in Juneau and in the period from 11 September to 24 September in Ketchikan. Juneau anglers

Table 3. Contributions of hatchery chinook salmon to the major marine sport fisheries of southeast Alaska, 1989.

	Marine Boat Sport Fishery										
Region or Hatchery	Ketchikan	Petersburg	Wrangell	Sitka	Juneau	Haines	Total <sup>a</sup>				
Oregon	22	0	10	0	10	0	42				
Washington	0	0	0	117	5	0	122				
British Columbia	888	36	12	853	138	0	1,927				
Non-Alaskan Total	910	36	22	970	153	0	2,091				
(SE)	(373)	(33)	(16)	(522)	(94)	(0)	(650)				
Alaska											
Crystal Lake (ADFG <sup>b</sup> )	5	377	0	3	198	8	591				
Deer Mountain (ADFG)	139	0	.0	0	31	0	170				
Hidden Falls (ADFG)	0	0	0	0	31	0	31				
Snettisham (ADFG)	0	1	0	0	306	0	307				
Tamgas Creek (MIC <sup>C</sup> )	223	0	0	0	0	0	223				
L. Port Walter (NMFS <sup>d</sup> )	1	17	0	30	71	0	119				
Medvejie (NSRA <sup>e</sup> )	0	0	0	179	0	0	179				
Neets Bay (SSRA <sup>f</sup> )	989	0	236	0	91	0	1,316				
Carroll Inlet (SSRA)	275	0	0	0	112	0	387				
Whitman Lake (SSRA)	450	25	0	3	25	0	503				
Alaskan Total	2,082	420	236	215	865	8	3,826				
(SE)	(494)	(127)	(239)	(179)	(161)	(6)	(613)				
All Areas Grand Total	2,992	456	258	1,185	1,018	8	5,917				
(SE)	(619)	(132)	(240)	(552)	(187)	(6)	(894)				
Chinook Salmon Harvest	5,752	1,414	2,051	3,501	7,074	252	20,044				
(SE)	(498)	(150)	(372)	(428)	(485)	(45)	(911)				
Percent Hatchery	52%	32%	13%	34%	14%	3%	307				

 $<sup>\</sup>begin{array}{ll} a & \hbox{Includes both large and small chinook salmon} \\ b & \hbox{Alaska Department of Fish and Game} \end{array}$ 

C Metlakatla Indian Community

d National Marine Fisheries Service

e Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

Table 4. Summary of estimated effort and catches and harvests of chinook salmon in terminal harvest areas near Juneau, Ketchikan, and Petersburg opened by regulatory action to the harvest of small chinook salmon.

Terminal Area Sport Fishery			Sm	all Chi	Large Chinook (>28")			
	Effort (Salmon-Hours)		Kept		Released		Kept	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
Juneau	597	269	52	31	32	22	49	32
Ketchikan	2,934	890	87	43	402	155	135	59
Petersburg	1,112	224	10	7	5	4	174	60
TOTAL	4,643	957	149	53	439	157	358	90

Table 5. Summary of the age composition of chinook salmon sampled in selected marine sport fisheries of southeast Alaska during 1989.

## Freshwater Age Composition

	Age 0		Ag			
Sport Fishery	Sample Size	Percent	Sample Size	Percent	Total Sampled	
Ketchikan	110	22%	390	78%	500	
Petersburg	51	24%	164	76%	215	
Wrangell	24	18%	110	82%	134	
Sitka	164	66%	83	34%	247	
Juneau Non-Derby	88	22%	320	78%	408	
Juneau Derby <sup>a</sup>	69	38%	115	63%	184	
Haines	1	2%	43	98%	44	
Total	507	29%	1,225	71%	1,732	

## Saltwater Age Composition

	Age3	or less	Age		
Sport Fishery	Sample Size	Percent	Sample Size	Percent	Total Sampled
Ketchikan	405	81%	95	19%	500
Petersburg	105	49%	110	51%	215
Wrangell	48	36%	86	64%	134
Sitka	73	30%	174	70%	247
Juneau Non-Derby	352	86%	56	14%	408
Juneau Derby <sup>a</sup>	179	97%	5	3%	184
Haines	25	57%	19	43%	44
Total	1,187	69%	545	31%	1,732

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Juneau Golden North Salmon Derby

Table 6. Summary of estimated harvests and catches of coho salmon in sampled marine sport fisheries of southeast Alaska during 1989.

	Coho Salmon Harvest							
		Wild	Hatchery		Total		Coho Salmon Released	
Sport Fishery	Time Period		Number	SE	Number	SE	Number	SE
Ketchikan	4/24 - 9/24	9,634	1,147	458	10,781	870	1,707	407
Petersburg	4/10 - 7/16	1	0		1		0	
Wrangell	4/24 - 7/16	0	0		0		8	7
Sitka	4/24 - 7/02	104	a		104	67	88	48
Juneau Non-Derby	4/24 - 9/24	19,828	818	162	20,646	1,351	651	127
Derby <sup>a</sup>	8/04 - 8/06	3,061	112	62	3,173 <sup>b</sup>	233	42	18
	Subtotal	22,889	930	173	23,819	1,371	693	129
Haines	4/24 - 6/25	0	0		0		0	
TOTAL		32,628	2,077	490	34,705	1,625	2,496	430

a Juneau Golden North Salmon Derby

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm b}$  Of the 3,173 coho salmon harvested, 2,166 were entered in the derby.

Table 7. Harvest rates for coho salmon (harvest per angler-hour of effort) by seasonal period in the Ketchikan and Juneau marine boat fisheries during 1989.

Harvest of Coho Salmon per Angler-Hour of Efforta Ketchikan Juneau Seasonal Period HPUE SE HPUE SE 5/22-6/04 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.002 0.001 <0.001 <0.001 6/05-6/18 6/19-7/02 0.015 0.006 0.003 0.001 7/03-7/16 0.037 0.013 0.018 0.003 7/17-7/30 0.060 0.018 0.058 0.007 7/31-8/13 0.069 0.014 0.118 0.022 8/14-8/27 0.070 0.012 0.204 0.033 8/28-9/10 0.082 0.022 0.132 0.022 9/11-9/24 0.103 0.031 0.113 0.030 All Periods 0.047 0.004 0.067 0.005

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Does not include derby effort or harvest.

experienced higher harvest rates for coho salmon than did Ketchikan anglers from 31 July through 24 September.

An estimated 19% of the coho salmon harvest of the monitored fisheries was checked for adipose clips (Appendix C22). Estimates of coho salmon hatchery contributions by tag code and time period are presented in Appendix C for the Ketchikan (Appendix C23) and Juneau (Appendix C24) fisheries. Only 4% of the harvest of coho salmon in the Juneau fishery was of hatchery origin while 11% of the Ketchikan harvest was of hatchery origin (Table 8). There were no hatchery coho salmon recovered in the other sport fisheries. All of the hatchery coho salmon were produced by southeast Alaska hatcheries. The Neets Bay hatchery contributed the most coho salmon to the Ketchikan fishery while the Snettisham hatchery contributed the most coho salmon to the Juneau fishery. Additionally, some recoveries of coho salmon from wild stocks were obtained in the Juneau and Ketchikan fisheries (Appendix C25) As tagging fractions were unknown, total contributions of these wild-tagged stocks could not be estimated.

## Bottomfish Fisheries

Most of the bottomfish effort in southeast Alaska is targeted on Pacific halibut, and an estimated 28,256 (SE = 1,412) were taken in the sampled marine fisheries (Table 9). A relatively large amount of Pacific halibut harvest in addition to that listed takes place in the Sitka, Wrangell, Petersburg, and Haines fisheries after surveys ended. Estimated average round weight of the Pacific halibut harvested by community varied between 20 and 27 pounds, except in Ketchikan where the average Pacific halibut weight was estimated to be 34 pounds (Table 10). Almost 0.8 million pounds of halibut were taken during the monitored fisheries.

Although rockfish are not a primary target of most marine anglers, large numbers of rockfish were caught in the Ketchikan and Sitka marine fisheries (Table 9). Most of the rockfish harvest (83%) occurred in the Ketchikan fishery, as anglers in the Sitka fishery released 87% of the rockfish caught and retained only 683. This high release rate for Sitka anglers was not due to reduced bag limits for rockfish, as very few anglers retained substantial numbers of rockfish. Release rates in the Ketchikan fishery were also substantial, as anglers released 6,742 rockfish in addition to those harvested. Juneau anglers retained 97% (1,375) of the 1,411 rockfish caught.

Species composition of the rockfish harvest was determined for the Ketchikan and Sitka fisheries (Table 11). Yelloweye rockfish were most frequently taken in the Ketchikan fishery comprising 43% (4,812) of the harvest. Quillback rockfish were the second most frequently found rockfish (29%) in the harvest of the Ketchikan fishery and were most abundant in the Sitka harvest (35%). In addition to the two species mentioned, sport harvests also included substantial numbers of silvergrey and black rockfish. Other minor species in the sport harvest included dusky rockfish, copper rockfish, yellowtail rockfish, and boccacio along with a variety of other unidentified species. Lingcod were also harvested primarily in the Sitka and Ketchikan fisheries (Table 9).

#### Other Salmonid Fisheries

Although not usually primary targets, other salmonids such as pink, chum, and sockeye salmon, and Dolly Varden were harvested in the monitored fisheries

Contributions of hatchery coho salmon to the Ketchikan and Juneau marine sport fisheries of southeast Alaska, 1989. Table 8.

		Sport I	Fishery			
Hatchery	Ketchikan	SE	Juneau	SE	Total	SE
Crystal Lake (ADFG <sup>a</sup> )	0		38	37	38	37
Deer Mountain (ADFG)	207	52	0		207	52
Klawock (ADFG)	176	176	0		176	176
Snettisham (ADFG)	0		605	162	605	162
Sheep Creek (DIPC <sup>b</sup> )	0		287	51	287	51
Neets Bay (SSRAA <sup>c</sup> )	691	418	0		691	418
Whitman Lake (SSRAA)	73	43	0		73	43
Total	1,147	458	930	173	2,077	490
Coho Salmon Harvest	10,781	870	23,819	1,371	34,600	1,624
Percent Hatchery	11%		4	+8	(	68

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Alaska Department of Fish and Game
 <sup>b</sup> Douglas Island Pink and Chum
 <sup>c</sup> Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

Table 9. Summary of estimated harvests of Pacific halibut, rockfish, and lingcod in sampled marine sport fisheries of southeast Alaska during 1989.

			Pacifi	c Halibut			Rockfish				Lingcod			
Sport Fishery	Time Period	Kept	SE	Released	SE	Kept	SE	Released	SE	Kept	SE	Released	SE	
Ketchikan	4/24 - 9/24	10,797	948	1,256	275	11,224	906	6,742	681	1,711	236	233	88	
Petersburg	4/10 - 7/16	1,271	221	1,252	309	53	31	0		0		0		
Wrangell	4/24 - 7/16	894	146	12	8	153	54	39	30	41	21	4	3	
Sitka	4/24 - 7/02	2,694	567	1,411	367	683	182	4,459	551	294	87	706	261	
Juneau	4/24 - 9/24	12,484	835	2,406	347	1,375	145	36	19	17	14	0		
Haines	4/24 - 6/25	116	72	8	7	0		80	74	0		0		
TOTAL		28,256	1,412	6,345	653	13,488	938	11,356	880	2,063	253	943	275	

Table 10. Average lengths, round weights, and total round weight for Pacific halibut harvested by selected marine sport fisheries of southeast Alaska during 1989.

			Total 1	Length			Estimated
Sport Fishery	Time Period	Sample Size	Mean (cm)	SE (cm)	Average Round Wt. (1bs)	Estimated Number Harvested	Total Round Weight (thousand lbs)
Ketchikan	4/24 - 9/24	611	97.9	1.1	34.0	10,797	367.1
Petersburg	4/10 - 7/16	37	88.1	3.5	22.4	1,271	28.5
Wrangell	4/24 - 7/16	108	88.1	2.3	23.5	894	21.0
Sitka	4/24 - 7/02	43	92.9	3.4	26.8	2,694	72.2
Juneau	4/24 - 9/24	662	87.4	1.0	24.1	12,484	300.9
Haines	4/24 - 6/25	13	87.2	5.3	20.7	116	2.4
TOTAL		1,474	92.0		28.2	28,256	792.1

Table 11. Rockfish species composition in the Ketchikan and Sitka marine sport fisheries during 1989. Due to time constraints, approximately 22% of the rockfish harvest in the Ketchikan area was not keyed out to species. The unidentified rockfish harvest was allocated to species by expanding the appropriate percentage of harvest in the identified harvest to the total harvest.

	Ketc	hikan	Si	tka	To	tal <sup>a</sup>
Species	Harvest	Percent	Harvest	Percent	Harvest	Percent
Black Rockfish	467	4%	108	16%	575	5%
Boccacio			18	3%	18	<1%
Copper Rockfish	30	<1%	31	5%	61	<1%
Dusky Rockfish	21	<1%	89	13%	110	1%
Quillback Rockfish	3,237	29%	161	24%	3,398	29%
Silvergrey Rockfish	1,867	17%			1,867	16%
Yelloweye Rockfish	4,812	43%	35	5%	4,847	41%
Yellowtail Rockfish	6	<1%	0	0%	6	<1%
Other Rockfish	784	7%	241	35%	1,025	9%
TOTAL	11,224	100%	683	101%	11,907	101%

The boccacio harvest in Ketchikan and the silvergrey rockfish harvest in Sitka were not estimated and were therefore assumed to be 0 in these communities for purposes of computing totals.

(Table 12). Most of the harvest of the incidental salmon species in the Petersburg, Wrangell, Sitka, and Haines fisheries occurs after these surveys were terminated. Pink salmon are sometimes targeted by marine boat anglers, and an estimated 31,295 (SE = 3,885) were taken in the monitored fisheries with the majority taken in Ketchikan (73%). Retention rates for pink salmon were high (89%), as were retention rates for other incidentally harvested salmonids. Harvests of Dolly Varden were generally highest in the northern fisheries of Sitka, Juneau, and Haines.

# Shellfish Fisheries

Effort and harvests of Dungeness, Tanner, and king crab were estimated for all of the marine fisheries sampled (Table 13). The highest effort in boat-days for shellfish was documented in the Juneau fishery (2,652 boat-days). Since some effort was expended by divers, effort in boat-days is more comparable from fishery to fishery than effort in number of pots or rings fished. Dungeness crab were harvested in the highest numbers by all fisheries, but Tanner and king crabs were also harvested in relatively large numbers in Juneau. The red and blue king crab fishery is closed from 1 April through 30 June.

#### DISCUSSION

On-site creel surveys of the Juneau marine boat sport fishery have been conducted every year since 1960 (Mattson 1975; Schmidt, et al. 1973; Schmidt and Robards 1974, 1975; Robards 1976, 1977, 1978; Marriott, et al. 1979; Schwan 1980, 1981, 1982; Neimark and Schwan 1983; Neimark 1984, 1985; Mecum and Suchanek 1986, 1987; Bingham, et al. 1988; and Suchanek and Bingham 1989). Other major Southeast marine fisheries have been sampled much more sporadically, and it has only been since 1983 that the marine sampling program has been expanded to consistently monitor areas other than the Juneau fishery.

Among year comparisons of angler effort and harvest for a given fishery are somewhat confounded by some variation in the time periods surveyed from year to year. Effort and harvest at either the beginning or the end of the survey season is small, however, in comparison to effort during the middle of the season. Among year comparisons are generally valid, but the variations in survey periods should be noted. Since only the Ketchikan and Juneau surveys are run into late September, only small percentages of harvests of pink and coho salmon and Pacific halibut for the other fisheries are monitored.

# Angler Effort

The Juneau and Ketchikan marine boat fisheries have been consistently surveyed from approximately mid- to late April through the end of September (Table 14). Total effort in the Juneau fishery during 1989 was about 9% higher than the 1983-1988 average of 342,000 angler-hours. Average effort through 1988 (as determined from available data) for the Ketchikan fishery was 219,126 angler-hours, or about 64% of the Juneau effort. With 1989 effort in Ketchikan totaling 26% above the average for the 1984-1988 period, it appears that this fishery expanded substantially in 1989. The percentage of effort expended for salmon in the Juneau and Ketchikan fisheries during 1989 was 77% and 71%,

Table 12. Summary of estimated harvests of pink salmon, chum salmon, sockeye salmon, and Dolly Varden in sampled marine sport fisheries of southeast Alaska during 1989.

			Pink	Salmon	Chum	Salmon	Socke	ye Salmon	Doll	y Varden
Sport Fishery	Time	Period	Kept	Released	Kept	Released	Kept	Released	Kept	Released
Ketchikan	4/24	- 9/24	22,813	2,267	540	45	75	0	0	483
Petersburg	4/10	- 7/16	6	0	0	0	4	0	219	23
Wrangell	4/24	- 7/16	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sitka	4/24	- 7/02	14	24	0	0	11	0	208	253
Juneau	4/24	- 9/24	8,414	1,594	481	54	192	0	1,367	238
Haines	4/24	- 6/25	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	38
Total			31,295	3,885	1,021	99	282	0	1,859	1,035

Table 13. Estimated effort for, and harvests of, Dungeness, king, and tanner crab and shrimp in major boat personal use, sport, and subsistence fisheries of southeast Alaska during 1989.

	APPROXIMATE 95% C.I. LOWER		APPROXIMATE 95% C.I. UPPE
	LIMIT	ESTIMATE	LIMIT
<u>Ketchikan (4/24-9/24)</u>			
Boat-days Fished	312	508	705
Dungeness Crab Kept	1,226	2,688	4,150
King Crab Kept	0	0	0
Tanner Crab Kept	17	100	229
Shrimp Kept	2,250	12,730	23,200
Petersburg (4/10-7/16)			
Boat-days Fished	57	103	150
Dungeness Crab Kept	168	501	835
King Crab Kept	0	0	0
Tanner Crab Kept	6	31	86
Shrimp Kept			
Wrangell (4/24-7/16)			
Boat-days Fished	111	207	303
Dungeness Crab Kept	348	887	1,427
King Crab Kept	0	0	0
Tanner Crab Kept	0	0	0
Shrimp Kept			
Sitka (4/24-7/02)			
Boat-days Fished	23	76	129
Dungeness Crab Kept	37	241	445
King Crab Kept	0	0	0
Tanner Crab Kept	0	0	0
Shrimp Kept			
Juneau (4/24-9/24)			
Boat-days Fished	2,232	2,652	3,071
Dungeness Crab Kept	5,892	8,356	10,820
King Crab Kept	1,231	1,849	2,466
Tanner Crab Kept	1,863	3,369	4,874
Shrimp Kept			
Haines (4/24-6/25)			
Boat-days Fished	1	16	48
Dungeness Crab Kept	14	223	670
King Crab Kept	0	0	0
Tanner Crab Kept	0	0	0
Shrimp Kept			

Table 14. Estimated angler effort in the Juneau and Ketchikan marine sport fisheries as determined by on-site creel surveys for comparable sample periods.

		_	Salmon	-Hours	Bottomf	ish-Hours	
Sport Fishery	Year	Survey Dates	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Total Angler-hours
Juneau	1983	4/17-10/01	236,344	74%	84,259	26%	320,603
	1984	4/29-9/29	246,732	77%	72,090	23%	318,822
	1985	4/15-9/29	269,077	79%	72,381	21%	341,458
	1986	4/14-10/05	240,921	76%	77,165	24%	318,086
	1987	3/16-9/27	307,124	76%	94,658	24%	401,840
	1988	4/11-9/25	254,196	72%	96,188	27%	351,247
		Average	259,066	76%	82,790	24%	342,009
	1989	4/24-9/24	287,676	77%	85,354	23%	373,504
		% of Average	111%	1	1035	ζ	109%
Ketchikan	1984	4/29-9/29	161,100	72%	62,625	28%	223,725
	1985				ble survey-		
	1986	4/28-9/28	133,518	72%	51,208	28%	184,726
	1987	4/20-9/27	157,306	65%	84,954	35%	242,274
	1988	4/11-9/25	153,086	68%	71,611	32%	225,779
		Average	151,253	69%	67,600	31%	219,126
	1989	4/24-9/24	195,974	71%	79,958	29%	276,516
		% of Average	1302	,	118	ζ.	126%

respectively. These percentages are very similar to averages over the past few years for both fisheries.

Fisheries in Petersburg, Wrangell, Sitka, and Haines have been consistently surveyed only during the spring from approximately mid-April until late June or mid-July (Table 15). With the exception of Haines, angler effort in these fisheries during 1989 was well above average. In Haines, restrictive regulations, in combination with poor runs of chinook salmon and elimination of the local salmon derby, limited the total effort in 1989 to 36% of the average for the years 1985-1988. Bottomfish effort in the Haines fishery was below average partially due to the termination of surveys on June 25 instead of mid-July. Within all of these fisheries, bottomfish effort in late June and early July is usually substantial. During the spring period 80% to 90% of the effort within the fisheries is for salmon. During July, anglers target on bottomfish much more (Bingham, et al. 1988).

# Chinook Salmon Fisheries

Total harvests of chinook salmon for the surveyed marine boat fisheries were generally above average except in the Haines fishery which had a harvest that was only about 21% of average (Table 16). The small harvest of chinook salmon in the Haines fishery was partially due to very restrictive sport regulations (Appendix A). In addition, the run of chinook salmon to the Chilkat River was weak. Low harvest rates led to in-season management in the form of a complete closure of the chinook salmon fishery in Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets on 19 June. Harvest of chinook salmon in the Juneau Golden North Salmon Derby was also below average and the lowest since 1980 (Table 16).

Harvest of chinook salmon in the Ketchikan fishery was the highest recorded at 137% of the 1977-1988 average. The estimated number of undersize chinook salmon released in the Ketchikan fishery increased from 15,804 in 1988 (Suchanek and Bingham 1989) to 32,560 in 1989 (Table 2, Appendix C1). If these catches are an indicator to juvenile chinook salmon abundance, then chinook salmon harvests in the Ketchikan area should continue to increase as juvenile fish reach legal size. Chinook salmon harvests in Sitka during 1989 were almost 3 times the 1986-1988 average for a similar time period. This increase is thought to be primarily due to a large increase in chinook salmon abundance in outside waters.

Harvest of chinook salmon in the Juneau fishery was slightly above average due primarily to increased spring harvests. During the period from 24 April to 18 June 1989, Juneau anglers took an estimated 2,253 large chinook. This harvest is about 1,000 more than the 1,116 large chinook salmon taken during 24 April through 19 June 1988 (Suchanek and Bingham 1989). Much of the spring 1989 harvest of chinook salmon was taken in areas around Taku Inlet closed to chinook salmon fishing from 16 April to 14 June prior to 1989.

Contributions of hatchery chinook salmon to the sampled marine fisheries have increased greatly since 1983 (Table 17). During the last two years, increases in harvests of the Sitka fishery have been partly due to large increases in the number of hatchery fish. The large increase in the hatchery harvest for the Sitka marine fishery during 1989 was primarily due to large harvests of chinook salmon from hatcheries in British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. The chinook salmon fisheries near Ketchikan and Petersburg have benefitted greatly from

Table 15. Estimated angler effort in the Petersburg, Wrangell, Sitka, and Haines sport fisheries as determined by on-site creel surveys for comparable sample periods.

			Salmon-	-Hours	Bottomfis	sh-Hours	m . 1
Sport Fishery	Year	Survey Dates	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Total Angler-hour
Petersburg	1983	5/01-7/16	9,461	70%	4,101	30%	13,562
J	1984	4/29-7/14	12,336	70%	5,205	30%	17,541
	1985	4/15-6/30	30,981	92%	2,764	8%	33,745
	1986	4/14-6/29	20,810	84%	3,949	16%	24,759
	1987	4/20-7/19	19,691	81%	4,501	19%	24,204
	1988	4/11-7/17	24,952	82%	5,334	18%	30,421
		Average	19,705	82%	4,309	18%	24,039
	1989	4/10-7/16	26,530	83%	5,536	17%	32,139
		% of Average	135%		128%		134%
Unana al 1	1002	h /17-7 /02	30 227	87%	4,641	13%	34,868
Wrangell	1983 1984	4/17-7/02 4/15-6/30	30,227 22,194	85%	4,041	15%	26,223
	1985	4/15-6/30	29,671	87%	4,326	13%	33,997
	1986	4/14-7/06	43,125	92%	3,984	8%	47,109
	1987	4/20-7/19	32,812	84%	6,452	16%	39,264
	1988	4/11-7/17	29,486	85%	5,097	15%	34,583
		Average	31,253	87%	4,755	13%	36,007
	1989	4/24-7/16	36,512	82%	7,992	18%	44,504
		% of Average	117%		168%		124%
Sitka	1986	4/14-6/29	31,661	77%	9,210	23%	40,871
SILKA	1987	4/20-7/05	19,942	65%	10,642	35%	30,685
	1988	4/11-7/03	24,114	76%	7,247	23%	31,715
		Average	25,239	73%	9,033	26%	34,424
	1989	4/24-7/02	34,946	84%	6,177	15%	41,362
		% of Average	138%		68%		120%
Vainas	1005	4/15-7/15	20,582	95%	1,016	5%	21,598
Haines	1985	4/15-7/15				۶۶ 4%	•
	1986	4/14-7/13	32,533 22,848	96% 86%	1,324 3,773	14%	33,857 26,621
	1987 1988	4/20-7/12 4/11-7/10	32,723	90%	3,435	9%	36,222
		Average	27,172	92%	2,387	8%	29,575
	1989	4/24-6/25	9,363	89%	1,108	11%	10,526
		% of Average	34%		46%		36%

Table 16. Estimated harvests of chinook salmon in selected marine sport fisheries of southeast Alaska as determined by on-site creel surveys for comparable sample periods.

Year	Juneau Marine <sup>a</sup>	Juneau Golden North Derby	Ketchikan Marine	Petersburg Marine	Wrangell Marine	Sitka Marine <sup>b</sup>	Haines Marine
1977	4,845	516					
1978	3,020	250					
1979	4,644	1,007					
1980	5,552	477					
1981	4,165	873					
1982	4,670	1,016					
1983	4,316	872		402	1,120		
1984	6,474	855	1,820	943	1,116		1,082
1985	8,133	1,222		1,318	1,420		1,709
1986	5,050	1,073	5,006	1,070	1,812	769	1,655
1987	8,893	1,005	4,723	1,401	1,218	546	1,098
1988	5,683	677	5,245	1,936	1,535	2,445	488
verage	5,454	820	4,199	1,178	1,370	1,253	1,206
1989	7,074	609	5,752	1,414	2,051	3,501	252
of Average	130%	74%	137%	120%	150%	279%	21%

a Includes Juneau Golden North Salmon Derby Harvest.
 b Total harvest for Sitka as estimated from approximately mid-April to 1 July.

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Table 17. Estimated contributions of hatchery produced chinook salmon to selected marine sport fisheries of southeast Alaska as determined by on-site creel surveys, 1983-1989.

	Juneau	Marine	Ketchikan	n Marine	Sitka !	Marine	Petersbu	rg Marine	Wrangel	l Marine	Haine	s Marine
Year	Hatchery Contrib.	% of Harvest										
1983	46	1%	350	10%			23	6%	0	0%		
1984	577	9%	432	24%			140	15%	66	6%	0	0
1985	1,037	13%	862	34%			371	28%	0	0%	0	0
1986	1,032	20%	2,226	44%	37	5%	290	27%	188	10%	0	0
1987	2,060	23%	1,409	30%	150	6%	670	48%	5	<1%	14	1%
1988	1,210	22%	1,747	33%	1,026	32%	860	44%	225	15%	0	0
Average	994	15%	1,171	31%	404	19%	392	33%	81	6%	3	<1%
1989	1,018	14%	2,992	52%	1,185	34%	456	32%	258	13%	8	3%

nearby hatcheries; in 1989 the Ketchikan chinook salmon harvest was 52% hatchery fish (Table 3).

# Coho Salmon Fisheries

Harvests of coho salmon in the Juneau areas was the highest ever recorded at 177% of the 1977 to 1988 average (Table 18). The Juneau Golden North Salmon derby harvest of coho salmon was also above average and the highest since 1982. In Ketchikan, the 1989 harvest of 10,781 coho salmon was only 84% of recent year average harvests, but was double that of 1988.

After a dismal performance in 1988, nearby hatcheries contributed much more to the Ketchikan fishery during 1989, producing 11% of the coho salmon taken. This contribution is still well below average for the past few years (Table 19). In Juneau, hatchery contributions of coho salmon were the highest in recent years, but wild stocks still support most of the harvest. Only about 3% of the Juneau harvest of coho salmon has been of hatchery origin.

## Bottomfish Fisheries

In contrast to harvests of salmon species, Pacific halibut harvests have been relatively stable over the past few years. The harvest of Pacific halibut in 1989 was 91% of the 1983 to 1988 average in the Juneau fishery, while Ketchikan anglers took an above average (124%) harvest of Pacific halibut (Table 20). Juneau anglers have harvested about 13,700 Pacific halibut annually while Ketchikan anglers have taken about 8,700. In Ketchikan, an average of about 83% of the Pacific halibut caught are harvested, while in Juneau, the retention rate is about 67%.

Rockfish harvests and catches have been declining in the Ketchikan and Sitka areas over the past three years (Table 21). Available data on species composition indicate that the harvest of quillback rockfish in both Ketchikan and Sitka has declined greatly over the past three years (Table 22). In Sitka, yelloweye rockfish harvests have also declined during the spring. These species both have limited home ranges and are slow growing. New restrictive bag limits placed into effect during 1989 may have some effect in preserving stocks of these two species in the future. Unfortunately, rockfish that are released often subsequently die because their air bladders cannot adjust to rapid changes in atmospheric pressure.

## Shellfish Fisheries

Data were collected on personal use and subsistence crab harvests in the marine fisheries for the second year. Estimated shellfish effort in the Juneau area increased by 16% in 1989 from that estimated in 1988 (Table 23). Harvests of crab also increased, with the harvest of king crab more than tripling from 1988 to 1989. In Ketchikan, however, shellfish effort declined dramatically in 1989, as the estimated effort was only 36% of that recorded in 1988. Harvests of crab and shrimp were also reduced, although the harvest of shrimp per boat-day was larger in 1989. Harvest of Dungeness crab per boat-day in Ketchikan during 1989 was 82% of that recorded in 1988, but still above that recorded in Juneau.

Table 18. Estimated harvests of coho salmon in the Juneau and Ketchikan marine sport fisheries as determined by on-site creel surveys for comparable sample periods.

Year	Juneau <sup>a</sup> Marine	Juneau Golden North Derby	Ketchikan Marine
1977	13,084	3,625	
1978	16,697	2,855	
1979	10,150	3,224	
1980	11,694	2,277	
1981	8,661	1,764	
1982	20,747	5,320	
1983	12,662	2,964	
1984	10,100	1,594	14,231
1985	17,138	2,919	
1986	9,763	367	20,814
1987	17,610	3,056	10,464
1988	12,017	1,453	5,525
Average	13,482	2,726	12,759
1989	23,819	3,173	10,781
% of Average	177%	116%	84%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Includes Juneau Golden North Salmon Derby harvest.

Table 19. Estimated contributions of hatchery produced coho salmon to the Juneau and Ketchikan marine sport fisheries as determined by on-site creel surveys.

	Junea	u Marine	Ketchik	an Marine
Year	Hatchery Contrib.	Percent of Harvest	Hatchery Contrib.	Percent of Harvest
1983	227	2%	• •	
1984	52	1%	5,181	36%
1985	1,353	8%	<b></b>	
1986	37	<1%	3,200	15%
1987	94	1%	4,663	45%
1988	262	2%	292	5%
Average	338	3%	3,334	26%
1989	930	48	1,147	11%

Table 20. Estimated harvests and catches of Pacific halibut in the Juneau and Ketchikan marine sport fisheries, 1983-1989.

	Juneau Marine			Ketchikan Marine				
				Percent				Percent
Year	Kept	Released	Total	Retained	Kept	Released	Total	Retained
1983	16,414	4,674	21,088	78%	~			
1984	14,609	9,100	23,709	62%	8,913	748	9,661	92%
1985	11,931	3,955	15,886	75%				
1986	13,132	6,868	20,000	66%	8,208	1,577	9,785	84%
1987	13,513	10,357	23,870	57%	10,493	3,390	13,883	76%
1988	12,672	5,027	17,699	72%	7,317	1,338	8,655	85%
Average	13,712	6,664	20,375	67%	8,733	1,763	10,496	83%
1989	12,484	2,406	14,890	84%	10,797	1,256	12,053	90%
% of Avera	ge 91%	36%	73%		124%	71%	115%	

Comparative catch and effort statistics for the Ketchikan and Sitka rockfish sport fisheries.

		Angler Effort		Total R	lockfish Ha	rvest a	nd Catch	Harvest Rates		Catch Rates	
Survey Year Dates	Total Angler-Hours	Bottomfish- Hours	Kept	Released	Total Catch	Retention Rate	Targeteda	Non- Targeted <sup>b</sup>	Targeted <sup>C</sup>	Non- Targeted <sup>d</sup>	
<u>Ketchik</u>	an_										
1984	4/29-9/29	223,725	62,625	9,805				0.16	0.04		
1985 <sup>e</sup>	4/15-6/30										
1986	4/28-9/28	184,726	51,208	6,017	7,527	13,544	44%	0.12	0.03	0.26	0.07
1987	4/20-9/27	242,274	84,954	18,591	27,539	46,130	40%	0.22	0.08	0.54	0.19
1988	4/11-9/25	225,779	71,611	17,477	15,516	32,993	53%	0.24	0.08	0.46	0.15
1989	4/24-9/24	276,516	79,958	11,224	6,742	17,966	62%	0.14	0.04	0.22	0.06
Sitka											
1986	4/14~6/29	40,871	9,210	1,850	5,657	7,507	25%	0.20	0.05	0.82	0.18
1987	4/20-7/05 <sup>f</sup>	30,685	10,642	2,378	8,802	11,180		0.22	0.08	1.05	0.36
1988	4/11-7/03 <sup>f</sup>	31,715	7,247	1,516	8,854	10,370	15%	0.21	0.05	1.43	0.33
1989	4/24-7/02	41,362	6,177	683	4,459	5,142	13%	0.11	0.02	0.83	0.12

a Rockfish harvest per angler-hour of effort.
b Rockfish harvest per bottomfish-hour of effort.
c Rockfish catch per angler-hour of effort.
d Rockfish catch per bottomfish-hour of effort.
e Data not comparable since creel surveys extended only through June 30 instead of late September.
f Surveys extended through 9/13 in 1987 and 9/25 in 1988, although for comparative purposes, data are presented only through the noted time periods.

Table 22. Species composition of the rockfish harvest in the Ketchikan and Sitka sport fisheries for comparable time periods, 1987-1989.

	Ketch	Ketchikan Rockfish Harvest			Sitka Rockfish Harvest			
Species	1987	1988	1989	Mean	1987	1988	1989	Mean
Black Rockfish	698	449	467	538	615	138	108	287
Boccacio	a					242	18	130
Copper Rockfish	262	778	30	356	25	0	31	19
Dusky Rockfish	215	774	21	337	335	46	89	157
Quillback Rockfish	10,202	8,306	3,237	7,248	926	764	161	617
Silvergrey Rockfish		1,117	1,867	995				
Yelloweye Rockfish	5,516	4,310	4,813	4,880	416	296	35	249
Yellowtail Rockfish	122	142	6	90	0	12	0	4
Other Rockfish	1,577	1,601	784	1,321	61	18	241	107
Total	18,591	17,477	11,224	15,764	2,378	1,516	683	1,570

a Harvest of this species not estimated for this location and year.

Table 23. Comparison of estimated shellfish effort and harvest between 1988 and 1989 for the Juneau and Ketchikan marine boat fisheries.

	Juneau			Ketchikan		
	1988	1989	Percent of 1988	1988	1989	Percent of 1988
Effort (Boat-Days)	2,287	2,652	116%	1,398	508	36%
Dungeness Crab						
Harvest	6,459	8,356	129%	9,043	2,688	30%
Harvest / Boat-day	2.82	3.15	112%	6.47	5.29	82%
Tanner Crab						
Harvest	3,042	3,369	111%	0	100	a
Harvest / Boat-day	1.33	1.27	95%	0.00	0.20	a
King Crab						
Harvest	552	1,849	335%	0	0	a
Harvest / Boat-day	0.24	0.70	291%	0.00	0.00	a
Shrimp						
Harvest	(No	t Estimate	d)	27,643	12,730	46%
Harvest / Boat-day				19.77	25.06	127%

a Could not be calculated.

Reasons for the decrease in crab effort in Ketchikan are unknown, as finfish angler effort increased during 1989.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Large changes in southeast Alaska sport fisheries have occurred over the past decade. Effort has steadily risen in most fisheries as the numbers of both local residents and tourists have increased. Wild stocks of fish support most of the sport fisheries, but increasing enhancement efforts have led to increases in harvests of hatchery chinook and coho salmon. These enhancement efforts can be costly and creel surveys are one of the few means to evaluate the success of these programs. In contrast with 1988, contributions of hatchery coho salmon to sport fisheries during 1989 were good and the chinook salmon fisheries also benefitted greatly from enhancement. Creel surveys of marine boat fisheries will continue to be necessary to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of stocking programs.

Data from existing marine boat surveys are also used for a variety of other purposes and the program should be continued. Continuing the shellfish harvest estimates as a component of the ongoing marine harvest studies will provide valuable information to evaluate performance of this fishery and to comment upon potential regulation changes during Alaska Board of Fisheries meetings. The Juneau and Ketchikan boat fisheries are the largest and most controversial sport fisheries in the region, and monitoring of these complex fisheries is essential. Performance data and biological information gathered from monitoring of the Haines chinook salmon boat fishery will provide necessary data about efforts to rebuild Chilkat River stocks of chinook salmon.

Marine boat fisheries in Petersburg, Wrangell, and Sitka are primarily targeted on chinook salmon, and harvest rates are excellent in comparison to the Juneau In-season monitoring of the harvests and hatchery and Ketchikan fisheries. contributions of chinook salmon for the Petersburg, Wrangell, and Sitka fisheries is used for U.S./Canada in-season and post-season reporting purposes, as well as for public education and regulatory analysis. Although monitoring is not necessary for in-season sport fish management, these fisheries constitute a significant portion of the sport fishing effort in the central portion of the region. Given U.S./Canada treaty catch limits on chinook salmon, current user group conflicts over catch allocations may intensify. With no current information on fishery performance or catch composition in these fisheries, rational management of combined sport and commercial chinook salmon fisheries will be more difficult. Harvests of Pacific halibut, rockfish, and coho salmon within the Sitka marine fishery are also substantial, and the Sitka fishery will probably continue to develop rapidly due to growth in the charter boat industry.

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# APPENDIX A

SPECIAL CHINOOK SALMON REGULATIONS FOR 1989

Appendix Al. Special regulations affecting the taking of chinook salmon in southeastern Alaska sport fisheries during 1989.

## Ketchikan Marine

There were a number of areas near Ketchikan that were opened to the retention of small chinook salmon (less than 28" in total length) from 10 June to 31 August. These included Neets Bay, Herring Bay, and Carroll Inlet Special Harvest Areas along with terminal areas in Thorne Bay and near Brennan Lakes (Cholmondeley Sound) on the east shore of Prince of Wales Island. Thomas Basin in downtown Ketchikan was also opened to the retention of small chinook salmon.

# <u>Petersburg Marine</u>

A portion of Wrangell Narrows off the mouth of Blind Slough near the Crystal Lake hatchery was opened to the retention of small chinook salmon (less than 28" in total length) from 10 June through 3 July. This area encompassed all of Wrangell Narrows north of a line from North Point to Spruce Point and south of the latitude of Island Point. After 3 July, this area was completely closed to chinook salmon fishing due to poor returns to the Crystal Lake hatchery. Although substantially further away, another saltwater area near southern Blind Slough adjacent to Sumner Strait was also opened to the retention of small chinook salmon.

#### Wrangell Marine

Earl West Cove and a portion of Eastern Passage south of Wrangell was opened to the retention of small chinook salmon from 25 June through 31 August. Another area open to the taking of small chinook salmon and within day trip distance of Wrangell anglers was a saltwater area near southern Blind Slough adjacent to Sumner Strait (also mentioned for the Petersburg fishery).

#### Sitka Marine

There were no areas within day trip distance of Sitka open to the retention of small chinook salmon.

## Juneau Marine

A terminal harvest area in Juneau saltwater was opened to the taking of small chinook salmon from June 10 through July 31 and (since chinook continued to be available) from 14 August to 30 September. The terminal area encompassed Gastineau Channel east of a line from Dupont Pier and then extended west and north to Fritz Cove and Auke Bay inside of a line from False Outer Point to Indian Point.

Appendix A1. (page 2 of 2).

#### Haines Marine

Special regulations limiting the chinook salmon harvest applied in the Haines area during 1989. Chilkat Inlet, north of a line extending from Anchorage Point to a department marker directly north of the Letnikof Cove boat ramp, was closed to fishing for chinook salmon from 15 April through 31 July. The seasonal bag limit was 2 chinook salmon per angler from 15 April through 31 July in salt waters south of the latitude of Taiya Point and north of the latitude of the northern tip of Sullivan Island. Upon catching a chinook salmon within this area, anglers were required to record the date and location of their catch on a Haines Area Chinook Salmon Harvest Record. Due to low catch rates, the chinook salmon fishery in Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets was closed on 19 June, and the creel survey was terminated on 25 June as very little other effort was occurring. On July 16, Chilkat Inlet south of the latitude of Glacier Point and Chilkoot Inlet were again reopened to chinook salmon fishing as commercial catches of mature chinook salmon were minimal.

There were no areas within day trip distance of Haines open to the retention of small chinook salmon.

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# APPENDIX B

SAMPLING STRATIFICATION STRUCTURE

Appendix B1. Sampling stratification structure used in southeast marine creel surveys during 1989.

# <u>Ketchikan Marine</u>

Seven sampling locations along the Ketchikan roadside system were assigned to access strata as follows:

- 1. Heavy use docks and boat launches:
  - a. Bar Harbor divided into 3 separate sections for sampling;
  - b. Clover Pass resort;
  - c. Knudsen Cove harbor; and
  - d. Salmon Falls resort;
- 2. Low use docks and boat launches:
  - a. Mountain Point boat launch;
  - b. Hole in the Wall harbor; and
  - c. Thomas Basin harbor.

These access points were also sampled in 1988, but in 1988 Bar Harbor was divided into 4 sections and the heavy/low use harbor strata were somewhat different (Suchanek and Bingham 1989). Due to the lengthy travel times between some of the harbors, only one harbor was sampled by each technician per sampling day.

During the first 2 biweeks of the season, there was only 1 sampler employed to do surveys. This necessitated dropping the heavy/low use harbor stratification for these two biweeks to allow for calculation of estimates and variances.

By allocating samples in proportion to the amount of expected effort, samples were allocated as follows for biweeks 12 to 19:

<u>Harbor Type</u>	Day Type	Period of Day	Number of Samples
Heavy Use	Weekday	Morning Evening	4 10
	Weekend/Holiday	Morning Evening	2 6
Low Use	Weekday	Morning Evening	2 2
	Weekend/Holiday	Morning Evening	2 2

In biweeks with holidays, sampling effort at the heavy use docks changed to 3 samples in the morning and 8 samples in the evening for both the weekday and weekend/holiday strata.

Appendix B1. (page 2 of 5).

# Petersburg Marine

Both the North/Middle and South harbors were assigned to the high use access strata. Samples were generally allocated as follows:

Harbor Type	Day Type	Period of Day	<u>Number of</u> <u>Samples</u>
Heavy Use	Weekday	Morning Evening	4 8
	Weekend/Holiday	Morning Evening	4 4

During the biweek from 22 May to 4 June, the dates of 3 and 4 June were defined as weekdays because the derby took place on the previous weekend.

#### Wrangell Marine

The two access locations (Town and Shoemaker harbors) sampled in Wrangell were both defined as high use strata. In the late day, Town Harbor was split into the Inner Town Harbor and Outer Town Harbor access locations. During early day samples, however, the entire Town Harbor was sampled.

By allocating samples in proportion to the amount of expected effort, samples were allocated as follows:

<u>Harbor Type</u>	<u>Day Type</u>	Period of Day	<u>Number of</u> <u>Samples</u>
Heavy Use	Weekday	Morning Evening	2 10
	Weekend/Holiday	Morning Evening	2 6

During biweeks with a holiday, 8 samples were allocated to both of the evening strata. The King Salmon Derby in Wrangell was held from 13 May to 29 May 1989. It was not treated as a separate stratum for sampling or estimation purposes.

#### <u>Sitka Marine</u>

The three access locations sampled in Sitka included Crescent, Sealing Cove, and Thompson harbors, and all were defined as high use.

By allocating samples in proportion to the amount of expected effort, samples were allocated as follows:

# Appendix B1. (page 3 of 5).

<u> Harbor Type</u>	<u>Day Type</u>	Period of Day	<u>Number of</u> <u>Samples</u>
Heavy Use	Weekday	Morning Evening	4 8
	Weekend/Holiday	Morning Evening	4 4

#### <u>Juneau Marine</u>

Access locations were assigned to access strata as follows for the period from 24 April to 18 June:

- 1. Heavy use docks and boat launches:
  - a. Auke Bay "docks": Auke Bay boat launch and Dehart's Marina, during the early day stratum;
  - b. Auke Bay boat launch, during the late day stratum;
  - c. Fishermen's Bend marina;
  - d. Dehart's Marina, during the late day stratum;
  - e. Amalga Harbor;
  - f. Tee Harbor;
  - g. Auke Bay Government dock;
  - h. Douglas Harbor; and
  - i. Aurora Harbor.
- 3. Low use docks and boat launches:
  - a. Harris Harbor;
  - b. North Douglas boat launch; and
  - c. Tee Harbor area unimproved boat launch.

After 18 June, Douglas and Aurora harbors were assumed to be low use harbors. This change in stratification from 1988 was due to the reduction of the area around Taku Inlet closed to the taking of chinook salmon from 16 April to 14 June. With this change in regulations, it was assumed that these two harbors would be used much more heavily by Juneau anglers in the spring.

By allocating samples in proportion to the amount of expected effort, samples were allocated approximately as follows through 18 June:

Appendix B1. (page 4 of 5).

<u>Harbor Type</u>	<u>Day Type</u>	Period of Day	<u>Number of</u> <u>Samples</u>
Heavy Use	Weekday	Morning Evening	6 26
	Weekend/Holiday	Morning Evening	4 16
Low Use	Weekday	Morning Evening	2 2
	Weekend/Holiday	Morning Evening	2 2

After 18 June, samples were allocated approximately as follows:

Harbor Type	<u>Day Type</u>	Period of Day	<u>Number of</u> <u>Samples</u>
Heavy Use	Weekday	Morning Evening	6 24
	Weekend/Holiday	Morning Evening	4 14
Low Use	Weekday	Morning Evening	2 4
	Weekend/Holiday	Morning Evening	2 4

Appendix B1. (page 5 of 5).

# <u>Haines Marine</u>

Due to conservation concerns with chinook salmon in the Haines area, a modification to the basic sampling stratification used in other fisheries was made to allow for weekly estimates of chinook salmon harvests. Three access points were sampled: the Letnikof Cove harbor was classified as heavy use, while the Chilkat State Park launch ramp and the Small Boat Harbor were classified as low use. For the low use harbors, samples were allocated to morning and evening strata, but there was no allocation by weekday or weekend/holidays.

By allocating samples in proportion to the amount of expected effort, samples were allocated approximately as follows on a weekly basis:

Harbor Type	Day Type	Period of Day	<u>Number of</u> <u>Samples</u>
Heavy Use	Weekday	Morning Evening	2 2
	Weekend/Holiday	Morning Evening	2 2
Low Use	Both	Morning Evening	2 2

# APPENDIX C CREEL SURVEY STATISTICS

Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Ketchikan marine boat sport fishery, 24 April - 24 September 1989. Appendix C1.

	APPROXIMATE 95% C.I. LOWER		APPROXIMATE 95% C.I. UPPER
	LIMIT	ESTIMATE	LIMIT
Finfish Effort <sup>a</sup>			
Boat-hours	97,187	106,886	116,585
Salmon-hours	179,904	195,974	212,043
Halibut-hours	69,436	79,356	89,276
Rockfish-hours	54	602	1,228
Bottomfish-hours	70.045	79.958	89.871
Angler-hours	254,211	276,516	298,822
Boat-Days	16,021	17,792	19,563
Finfish Harvests <sup>b</sup>			
Total Large Chinook Salmon	4,512	5.495	6,478
Derby Take-home	311	474	637
Derby Entered		346	
Derby Take-home & Entered	657	820	983
Total Small Chinook Salmon	101	257	413
Derby Take-home & Entered	0	0	0
Coho Salmon	9,041	10,781	12,521
Chum Salmon	371	540	708
Sockeve Salmon	11	75	143
Pink Salmon	17,809	22,813	27.816
Pacific Halibut	8,900	10,797	12,694
Steelhead	1	10	36
Lingcod	1,238	1,711	2,185
Total Rockfish	9,411	11,224	13,036
Black Rockfish	179	362	545
Copper Rockfish	3	23	55
Dusky Rockfish	2	16	37
Quillback Rockfish	1,807	2.509	3,210
Silvergrey Rockfish	818	1,447	2,075
Yelloweye Rockfish	2,892	3,731	4,570
Yellowtail Rockfish	2,092	5,731	4,570
Other Rockfish	219	608	998
Unidentified Rockfish	1,904	2,523	3,143
Finfish Released <sup>C</sup>			
Small Chinook Salmon	27,329	32,560	37,790
Large Chinook Salmon	12	115	249
Coho Salmon	892	1.707	2,522
Chum Salmon	4	45	98
Pink Salmon	1,475	2,267	3,059
Pacific Halibut	705	1,256	1,807
Dolly Varden	15	483	1,434
Lingcod	55	233	410
Total Rockfish	5,380	6,742	8,105
TODAL NOCKITSH	3,300	0,742	6,103

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}$  No lingcod-hours reported.  $^{\rm b}$  No cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, or kelp greenling harvested.  $^{\rm c}$  No sockeye salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout, or kelp greenling released.

Appendix C2. Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Ketchikan marine boat sport fishery by seasonal period, 24 April - 24 September 1989.

Number of Samples   1							Sea	sonal Perio	od .					·
Number of Boats Counted 27 34 63 377 160 210 196 200 305 354 307 142 2.34 Mumber of Boats Interviewed 2 27 34 63 377 160 210 196 200 305 356 396 396 122 2.34 Mumber of Boats Interviewed 2 2 36 64 377 158 200 1.676 1.					- Derby <sup>a</sup>									- Total
Hours Available to Sample   1,765   1,656   1,255   1,050   1,057   1,573   1,593   1,695   1,285   1,696   1,287   1,733   1,670   1,670   20,115	Number of Boats Counted Number of Boats Interviewe	27 d 27	34 34	63 63	377 373	160 159	210 210	196 195	200 200	305 305	354 353	307 303	142 142	272 2,375 2,364 1,754
Sampon-hours   Fished   A.   117   So.   268   155   276   4.079   013   1.105   559   2.345   059   050   1.705   051	Hours Available to Sample Boat-hours Fished	1,796	1,859	1,215	1,008	1,674	1,953	1,953	1,890	1,827	1,733	1,670	1,607	20,183
Variance	Variance Salmon-hours Fished	722,911	560,887	159,276	4,079,013	1,130,569	2,349,609	5,074,906	1,661,249	2,144,010	2,482,618	2,750,315	401,156	23,516,519
Variance	Variance	4,046,141	3,089,770	821,456	2,090,913	7,699,008	5,897,617	7,354,329	5,623,864	7,694,580	9,267,871	9,432,284	1,537,738	64,555,570
Variance   Salamor   Sal	Variance					1,363,571	2,585,010	6,344,336	2,375,701	4,952,059	1,702,981	2,158,844	1,186,903	24,599,804
Estimate 93.182 2,713 673 53.42 4.837 2,83.55 10.233 2,913 13.261 12.074 7,726 2.857 79.94	Estimate Variance		ó	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ō	61,000	Ó	ŏ	ō	ŏ	ō	602 97,957
Estimate 7,300 9,384 6,927 47,18 21,969 27,392 27,817 24,216 36,050 33,839 24,215 9,669 276,51 Variance 7,997,827 4,516,906 1,013,245 2,023,159 10,021,645 11,011,452 2,073,370 12,752,155 17,183,256 12,055,565 17,657,458 ,538,372 124,384,272 124,384,275	Variance			53,420	740,220	1,363,571	2,585,010	6,268,356	2,375,701	4,952,059	1,702,981	2,158,844	1,186,903	79,958 24,568,173
Variance   17,550   33,713   16,011     57,866   83,340   184,688   49,658   90,873   108,375   121,211   20,585   783,674   20,585   783,674   20,585	Estimate Variance			6,927 1,013,245			27,392 11,011,492	24,073,307	12,782,135	17,183,266	12,065,265	17,667,458	3,638,372	
Harvested   Set mate   Set	Variance											2,070 121,211		17,792 783,870
Estimate 0 62 0 15 0 0 0 21 52 0 0 0 173 48 4.14  Small Chinook Salmon Harvested Estimate 0 0 0 17 0 80 0 69 24 0 45 7 15 82.5  Estimate 0 0 0 17 0 80 0 69 24 0 45 7 15 82.5  Estimate 0 0 0 237 0 2,657 0 2,211 323 0 428 41 202 6,05  S. Chinook Salmon Released Estimate 116,830 279,758 11,847 164,071 69,615 309,607 232,952 156,951 2,405,879 975,784 1,533,125 552,772 6,833,15  Cho Salmon Harvested 0 0 0 256 654 20,762 105,679 135,873 178,668 110,840 154,582 49,525 76,83  Estimate 0 0 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 133 14 233 894 227 191 1,772  Chum Salmon Harvested 0 0 0 0 0 15 2,551 1,511 714 638 681 475 490 7,111 0 16,000 681 16,000	Estimate Variance					1,161 77,943		622 26,885	220 7,287		418 17,316		246 16,534	5,495 241,548
Harvested Estimate 0 0 0 17 0 80 0 2,657 0 2,211 323 0 428 41 202 6,05   Variance S. Chinok Salmon Released Estimate Stimate 116,830 279,758 11,847 164,071 69,615 309,607 232,952 156,951 2,405,879 975,784 1,533,125 582,772 6,839,15   Coho Salmon Harvested Estimate 0 0 0 0 23 43 41 1,038 1,446 2,462 2,357 1,979 1,001 10,78   Variance 0 0 0 0 256 654 20,762 105,679 135,873 178,668 110,840 154,582 49,525 755,83   Estimate 0 0 0 0 0 256 654 20,762 105,679 135,873 178,668 110,840 154,582 49,525 755,83   Estimate 0 0 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 133 14 233 894 227 111 1,778   Estimate 0 0 0 0 0 44 0 0 0 9,228 164 16,973 124,180 10,905 4,628 166,128   Estimate 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9,228 164 16,973 124,180 10,905 4,628 166,128   Estimate 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Estimate Variance				. 15 . 344				8 52					115 4,440
S. Chinook Salmon Released Estimate Sequence Seq	Harvested Estimate								24					257 6 099
Coho Salmon Harvested Estimate O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	S. Chinook Salmon Released Estimate	583	1,380	224	2,192	1,505	1,758	1,726	1,740	7,174	5,841	5,901	2,535	32,560 6,839,190
Coho Salmon Released	Coho Salmon Harvested Estimate	0	0	0	23	43	412	1,038	1,446	2,482	2,357	1,979	1,001	10,781 756,838
Chum Salmon Harvested     Estimate	Coho Salmon Released Estimate	0	0	0	15	0	0	133	14	233	894	227	191	1,707 166,122
Chum Salmon Released     Estimate	Chum Salmon Harvested Estimate	0	0	0	0		120	83	44	55	93	75	62	540 7,112
Harvested Estimate 0 0 0 0 0 0 42 0 0 33 0 0 0 7 Variance 0 0 0 0 0 565 0 0 594 0 0 0 1,16  Pink Salmon Harvested Estimate 0 0 0 0 0 26 1,175 5,122 9,326 6,157 897 110 22,81 Variance 0 0 0 0 0 355 126,863 1,088,536 2,576,736 2,406,142 58,800 1,016 6,258,44  Pink Salmon Released	Chum Salmon Released Estimate		0											45 697
Pink Salmon Harvested Estimate 0 0 0 0 0 26 1,175 5,122 9,326 6,157 897 110 22,81 Variance 0 0 0 0 0 355 126,863 1,088,536 2,576,736 2,406,142 58,800 1,016 6,258,44 Pink Salmon Released	Harvested	•			•									. 75
Pink Salmon Released	Pink Salmon Harvested Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	26	1,175	5,122	9,326	6,157	897	110	1,160 22,813
	Pink Salmon Released Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	10	123	462	1,047	427	144	54	6,258,447 2,267 156,828

Appendix C2. (page 2 of 2)

						Seasonal	Period						
	24APR89 -	08MAY89 - 21MAY89	22MAY89 - 04JUN89	Derby <sup>a</sup>	05JUN89 - 18JUN89	19JUN89 - 02JUL89	03JUL89 -	- 17JUL89 - 30JUL89	31JUL89 - 13AUG89	14AUG89 - 27AUG89	28AUG89 - 10SEP89	11SEP89 - 24SEP89	Total
Pacific Halibut													
Harvested	06	185	115	497	484	1,424	1,261	1,511	2,017	1,948	755	504	10,797
Estimate Variance	96 794	4,020	370	6,686	46,952	111,259	293,985	139,125	128,356	56,146	34,149	77,919	899,759
Pacific Halibut	734	4,020	3, 0	0,000	,0,502	,	200,000	,	,	,		•	•
Released													
Estimate	0	0	0	63	90	65	75	191	239	230	191	114	1,256
Variance	0	0	0	2,088	3,153	1,551	2,325	23,733	8,556	16,355	9,554	8,517	75,832
Steelhead Harvested			_		_	_		0	o	0	0	0	10
Estimate	0	0	0	10 162	0	0 0	0	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	162
Variance	0	U	U	102	U	Ū	U	U	U	·	•	•	102
Dolly Varden Released Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	0	0	0	0	483
Variance	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ō	225,934	ŏ	Ŏ	Ō	Ó	0	225,934
Lingcod Harvested	•	•	•	•	-		,						
Estimate	48	0	33	98	52	166	149	255	154	319	264	174	1,711
Variance	1,247	0	535	841	365	6,573	4,275	10,526	1,334	6,629	7,435	16,187	55,946
Lingcod Released	-								_	_		_	
Ĕstimate	0	20	ō	20	72	19	61	o o	7	.4	29 334	0	233 7,874
Variance	0	397	0	2,746	2,189	81	2,076	0	38	13	334	U	7,874
Unidentified Rockfish													
Harvested	70	0	25	428	117	311	312	143	294	425	228	162	2,523
Estimate Variance	79 5,913	0	271	18,046	3.032	7,000	9.167	4,163	10,325	11,276	12,628	14,125	95,947
Variance Black Rockfish	5,913	U	2/1	10,040	3,032	7,000	3,107	4,105	10,525	11,270	12,020	21,120	,
Harvested													
Estimate	0	0	0	21	22	67	45	8	22	155	14	8	362
Variance	ŏ	ŏ	ō	646	413	2,065	820	52	214	3,945	163	47	8,365
Copper Rockfish	•												
Harvested								_	_	_	_	_	
Estimate	0	0	0	Ō	0	16	Ō	o o	0	_6	0	0	23 266
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	35	0	0	200
Dusky Rockfish													
Harvested	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Estimate Variance	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	, 6	51	58	ŏ	ŏ	.ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	109
Variance Quillback Rockfish	U	U	U	U	91	30	Ū	•		•	•	•	•
Harvested													
Estimate	132	143	41	79	110	162	148	269	180	881	344	20	2,509
Variance	4,982	9,917	1.482	2,055	4,780	6,456	4,816	16,760	5,606	44,300	21,683	67	122,904
Silvergrey Rockfish		- •	•										
Harvested						_					074		1 447
Estimate	28	o o	50	105	51	.8	71	155	504	176 3,308	274 14,305	2 <b>4</b> 85	1,447 98,872
Variance	878	0	619	29,216	1,140	58	1,808	6,684	40,772	3,308	14,305	65	90,0/2
Yelloweye Rockfish													
Harvested	85	41	41	274	111	266	403	474	678	642	497	217	3.731
Estimate Variance	2,735	1,587	380	12,849	2,505	5,071	22,093	15,307	43,911	20,577	30,679	18,337	176,030
Yellowtail Rockfish	2,733	1,507	300	12,045	2,000	3,071	LL,030	10,007	10,022	20,0//		,	
Harvested													
Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Variance	Ö	Ö	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24
Other Rockfish Harvested												_	
Estimate	113	21	25	28	0	.8	139	80	89	44	53	.8	608
Variance	14,044	406	534	1,440	0	58	16,105	1,366	1,738	632	1,580	19	37,923
All_Rockfish Harvested		205	100	034	410	846	1 125	1 130	1,768	2.330	1.410	439	11,224
Estimate	437	205	182	934	418 14,087	17,932	1,125 115,633	1,130 81,110	111,744	121,474	167,646	63,121	821,438
Variance	53,986	3,977	6,476	64,251	14,00/	17,932	110,033	01,110	111,/44	464,7/7	107,040	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	521,750
All Rockfish Released Estimate	203	249	108	615	455	860	861	647	882	906	833	125	6,742
Variance	13,674	19,738	2,580	10,768	17,399	97,905	59,112	89,377	38,489	78,966	31,755	4,404	464,169
tai lance	13,0/7	23,730	-,500	23,700	_,,,	,	,	,	,				

a Derby held on weekends of 27-29 May, 3-4 June, and 10-11 June 1989.

Appendix C3. Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Petersburg marine boat sport fishery, 10 April - 16 July 1989.

	APPROXIMATE 95% C.I. LOWER		APPROXIMATE 95% C.I. UPPER
	LIMIT	ESTIMATE	LIMIT
Finfish Effort <sup>a</sup>		·	
Boat-hours	11,870	13,915	15,959
Salmon-hours	22,137	26,530	30,922
Halibut-hours	3,821	5,536	7,320
Angler-hours	26,843	32,139	37,436
Boat-Days	2,289	2,623	2,956
Finfish Harvests <sup>b</sup>			
Total Large Chinook Salmon	1,103	1,403	1,703
Derby Take-home and Entered		295	
Total Small Chinook Salmon	2	11	24
Derby Take-home & Entered		1	
Coho Salmon		1	
Sockeye Salmon	1	4	12
Pink Salmon	1	6	16
Pacific Halibut	794	1,271	1,747
Cutthroat Trout	1	5	13
Dolly Varden	46	219	476
Rockfish	10	53	117
Finfish Released <sup>C</sup>			
Small Chinook Salmon	347	534	721
Large Chinook Salmon	9	39	84
Pacific Halibut	587	1,252	1,939
Dolly Varden	5	23	63

a No lingcod-hours or rockfish-hours reported.
 b No chum salmon, steelhead, lingcod, or kelp greenling harvested.
 c No coho salmon, chum salmon, sockeye salmon, pink salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout, lingcod, kelp greenling, or rockfish released.

Appendix C4. Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Petersburg marine boat sport fishery by seasonal period, 10 April - 16 July 1989.

				Seasonal (	Period				_
	10APR89 - 23APR89	- 24APR89 - 07MAY89	08MAY89 21MAY89	- 22MAY89 04JUN89	- Derby <sup>a</sup>	05JUN89 - 18JUN89	19JUN89 - 02JUL89	03JUL89 16JUL89	- Tota
Number of Samples	20	20	20	12	8	16	20	16	1
Number of Boats Counted	43	57	84	54	158	59	71	53	5
Number of Boats Interviewed	43	57	84	54	158	59	71	53	5 4
Hours Sampled	67	71	.71	43	28	57	71	57	
Hours Available to Sample	385	399	420	310	130	448	448	441	2,9
Boat-hours Fished	534	200	1 404	1 610	4 704	1,468	1,390	1,720	13,9
Estimate	534	996	1,494	1,610	4,704	48,984	32,296	127,510	575,7
Variance	13,891	49,862	85,280	96,735	121,188	40,304	32,290	127,510	5/5,
Salmon-hours Fished	764	1,477	2,608	3,699	10,573	3,492	2,753	1,164	26,
Estimate		107,265	293,573	873,841	704,289	307,824	110,128	115,123	
Variance	33,754	107,203	293,373	0/3,041	704,209	307,024	110,120	110,120	2,545,
Halibut-hours Fished	246	243	462	334	134	213	865	3.037	5,
Estimate		10,131	15,740	52,354	7,395	11,208	68,881	483,873	657,
Variance	7,695	10,131	15,740	52,554	7,393	11,200	00,001	403,073	007,
Angler-hours Fished	1,025	1,730	3,086	4,036	10,716	3,706	3,639	4,201	32,
Estimate	59,354	124,055		1,239,100	741,401	318,774	238,561	886,522	3,935,
Variance	39,334	124,033	327,334	1,233,100	741,401	310,774	200,001	000,522	0,000,
Boat-days Fished Estimate	194	313	485	416		391	391	432	2,
Variance	1,726	2,825	7,222	3,818		1,719	1,944	8.551	27,
Large Chinook Salmon Harvested	1,720	2,023	,,,,,	3,010		1,,13	1,577	0,001	_,,
Estimate	13	31	125	258	295	359	269	52	1.
Variance	45	282	2,646	3,863		10,122	4,666	892	22,
Large Chinook Salmon Released	73	202	2,040	0,000		,	,,,,,,,,		,
Estimate	0	0	0	0	34	0	6	0	
Variance	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	303	ŏ	26	Ō	
Small Chinook Salmon Harvested	ŭ	·	•	•	****	•		•	
Estimate	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	
Variance	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ		ŏ	43	ō	
Small Chinook Salmon Released	·	•	•	•					
Estimate	0	4	56	120	185	90	54	24	
Variance	ŏ	12	540	2,495	555	872	701	267	5,
Coho Salmon Harvested				•					
Estimate	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Variance	, o	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	
Sockeye Salmon Harvested									
Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	
Pink Salmon Harvested									
Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	
Pacific Halibut Harvested									_
Estimate	. 8	47	_77	_87	63	40	315	633	1,
Variance	15	904	782	4,772	314	602	13,335	28,308	49,
Pacific Halibut Released									
Estimate	.24	20	26	. 82	67	72	305	656	1,
Variance	199	327	342	5,350	1,314	3,874	43,077	41,201	95,
Cutthroat Trout Harvested	_			•	•	^	-	^	
Estimate	o o	0	0	o O	0	o O	.5	0	
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	U	
Dolly Varden Harvested					•	0	122	0	
Estimate	10	50	26	0	0		133	ŏ	16
Variance	83	2,045	554	0	0	0	13,731	U	16,
Dolly Varden Released	_	_	_	_	_	0	23	0	
Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	Ü	
Variance	0	0	0	0	U	U	408	U	
All_Rockfish Harvested	-	_	21	20	0	0	O	0	
Estimate	0	0	31 798	22 217	Ü	0	Ö	Ü	1.
Variance	0	0	798	21/	U	U	U	U	1,

a Derby held on 26-29 May weekend.

Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Appendix C5. Wrangell marine boat sport fishery, 24 April - 16 July 1989.

	APPROXIMATE		APPROXIMATE
	95% C.I. LOWER LIMIT	ESTIMATE	95% C.I. UPPE LIMIT
Finfish Effort <sup>a</sup>			
Boat-hours	14,742	18,316	21,889
Salmon-hours	27,823	36,512	45,202
Halibut-hours	6,037	7,992	9,947
Angler-hours	35,557	44,504	53,452
Boat-Days	3,178	3,880	4,582
Finfish Harvests <sup>b</sup>			
Large Chinook Salmon	1,306	2,051	2,796
Pink Salmon	4	48	127
Pacific Halibut	600	894	1,188
Lingcod	6	41	85
Rockfish	44	153	262
Finfish Released <sup>C</sup>			
Small Chinook Salmon	115	238	362
Large Chinook Salmon	16	52	88
Coho Salmon	2	8	22
Pacific Halibut	3	12	29
Lingcod	1	4	11
Rockfish	9	39	101

a No lingcod-hours or rockfish hours reported.
 b No small chinook salmon, coho salmon, chum salmon, sockeye salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout,

Dolly Varden, or kelp greenling harvested.

<sup>c</sup> No chum salmon, sockeye salmon, pink salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, or kelp greenling released.

Appendix C6. Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Wrangell marine boat sport fishery by seasonal period, 24 April - 16 July 1989.

			Seaso	nal Period			
	24APR89 07MAY89			- 05JUN89 18JUN89	- 19JUN89 02JUL89	- 03JUL8 16JUL8	
Number of Samples	16	20	20	20	20	20	116
Number of Boats Counted	64	203	230	47	39	36	619
Number of Boats Interviewed	63	198	226	47	37	36	607
Hours Sampled	56	73	74	71	72	71	417
Hours Available to Sample	499	516	534	543	551	543	3,185
Boat-hours Fished							
Estimate Variance	1,363 118,683	6,122 1,875,245	7,066 1,024,251	1,563 54,954	1,292 72,017	911 47,562	18,316 3,192,713
Salmon-hours Fished							
Estimate Variance	1,716 170,415 1	14,021 1,840,890	16,720 6,371,516	2,276 295,851	1,296 156,190	483 42,909	36,512 18,877,771
Halibut-hours Fished							
Estimate Variance	1,215 274,326	471 26,137	868 65,617	1,957 147,231	1,770 274,444	1,711 167,903	7,992 955,658
Angler-hours Fished		,		,	,	,	,
Estimate Variance	2,931 713,758 1	14,492 11,485,519	17,588 6,706,928	4,233 400,460	3,066 442,587	2,194 266,748	44,504 20,016,000
Boat-days Fished							
Estimate Variance	397 7,992	1,324 64,548	1,271 36,342	356 3,211	286 3,709	245 7,495	3,880 123,296
Large Chinook Salmon Harvested							
Estimate Variance	96 1,088	1,149 115,152	661 19,560	35 235	109 2,692	0	2,051 138,727
Large Chinook Salmon Released							
Estimate Variance	0	37 228	15 99	0	0	0	52 327
Small Chinook Salmon Released							
Estimate Variance	8 50	76 1,617	71 730	24 343	59 1,081	0	238 3,820
Coho Salmon Released							
Estimate Variance	0	0	0	0	0	8 49	8 49
Pink Salmon Harvested			÷				
Estimate Variance	0	0	0	0	0	48 1,559	48 1,559
Pacific Halibut Harvested	_		_	-	_	,	2,000
Estimate Variance	54 445	77 808	104 1,142	117 1,177	292 9,354	249 8,679	894 21,606
Pacific Halibut Released			-,	-,		.,	,
Estimate Variance	0	0	0	4 14	0	8 50	12 65
Lingcod Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	4 13	0	9 56	4 15	24 390	41 475
Lingcod Released	Ü	10	v	30	10	030	.,,5
Estimate Variance	0	0	4 11	0	0	0	4 11
All Rockfish Harvested	·	,		-	-	•	
Estimate Variance	55 771	29 461	23 473	7 36	40 1,220	0	153 2,962
All Rockfish Released							
Estimate Variance	35 942	0	4 11	0	0	0	39 953

Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Sitka marine boat sport fishery, 24 April - 02 July 1989. Appendix C7.

	APPROXIMATE		APPROXIMATE
	95% C.I. LOWER LIMIT	ESTIMATE	95% C.I. UPPE LIMIT
Finfish Effort			
Boat-hours	15,013	17,413	19,813
Salmon-hours	29,342	34,946	40,551
Halibut-hours	3,887	6,118	8,349
Lingcod-hours	2	13	37
Rockfish-hours	6	46	132
Bottomfish-hours	3,946	6,177	8,408
Angler-hours	35,178	41,362	47,546
Boat-Days	2,079	2,503	2,926
Finfish Harvests <sup>a</sup>			
Total Large Chinook Salmon	2,645	3,501	4,358
Derby Take-home	241	403	565
Derby Entered	*****	670	
Derby Take-home & Entered	911	1,073	1,235
Coho Salmon	7	104	238
Sockeye Salmon	1	11	143
Pink Salmon	1	14	40
Pacific Halibut	1,559	2,694	3,829
Steelhead	1	11	31
Dolly Varden	18	208	484
Lingcod	120	294	468
Kelp Greenling	2	20	58
Total Rockfish	318	683	1,048
Black Rockfish	14	108	246
Copper Rockfish	3	31	75
Dusky Rockfish	31	89	147
Quillback Rockfish	20	161	345
Boccacio	2	18	41
Yelloweye Rockfish	4	35	70
Other Rockfish	34	240	464
Finfish Released <sup>b</sup>			
Small Chinook Salmon	901	1,416	1,932
Large Chinook Salmon	15	39	63
Coho Salmon	8	88	184
Pink Salmon	. 2	24	58
Pacific Halibut	676	1,411	2,146
Steelhead	2	22	63
Dolly Varden	31	253	561
Lingcod	185	706	1,228
Kelp Greenling	2	13	37
Total Rockfish	3,355	4,459	5,562

a No small chinook salmon, chum salmon, cutthroat trout, or yellowtail rockfish harvested. b No chum salmon, sockeye salmon, or cutthroat trout released.

Appendix C8. Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Sitka marine boat sport fishery by seasonal period, 24 April - 2 July 1989.

			Sea	sonal Perio	d		
	24APR89 07MAY89	- 08MAY89 21MAY89	- 22MAY89 04JUN89	- Derby	05JUN89 18JUN89	- 19JUN89 02JUL89	Total
lumber of Samples Number of Boats Counted Number of Boats Interviewed Hours Sampled Hours Available to Sample Hours Fished	20 31 31 71 609	16 38 38 57 641	10 26 26 35 425	10 198 198 36 245	20 71 71 71 672	14 66 66 50 672	90 430 430 319 3,263
Estimate Variance	561 25,113	1,217 84,859	946 160,670	9,117 843,155	2,503 191,218	3,068 134,965	17,413 1,439,980
Salmon-hours Fished							
Estimate Variance	308 19,846	2,155 421,047	1,547 478,917	21,675 5,995,640	3,557 408,151	5,704 529,768	34,946 7,853,369
dalibut-hours Fished							
Estimate Variance	520 43,937	690 63,525	932 251,447	735 308,353	2,092 430,642	1,149 146,287	6,118 1,244,191
_ingcod-hours Fished							
Estimate Variance	0	13 141	0	0	0 0	0 0	13 141
Rockfish-hours Fished							
Estimate Variance	46 1,862	0	0	0	0	o 0	46 1,862
Bottomfish-hours Fished							
Estimate Variance	566 43,803	702 64,162	932 251,447	735 308,353	2,092 430,642	1,149 146,287	6,177 1,244,693
Angler-hours Fished							
Estimate Variance	1,073 97,805	2,883 620,122	2,479 1,332,165	22,410 5,505,775	5,650 1,187,687	6,867 815,725	41,362 9,559,279
Boat-days Fished							
Estimate Variance	243 3,050	346 6,700	321 15,097		654 13,788	939 6,215	2,503 44,851
Large Chinook Salmon Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	226 18,304	151 9,025	1,073 6,567	807 52,364	1,245 97,265	3,501 183,523
Large Chinook Salmon Released							
Estimate Variance	0	0 0	- 0	39 149	0	0	39 149
Small Chinook Salmon Released							
Estimate Variance	6 32	83 4,281	100 7,082	668 42,367	173 6,312	387 6,318	1,416 66,391
Coho Salmon Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	104 4,490	104 4,490
Coho Salmon Released							
Estimate Variance	0 0	0	0	7 16	13 156	67 2,136	88 2,308
Sockeye Salmon Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	0	0	0	0 0	11 120	11 120
Pink Salmon Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	0	0	0	0 0	14 174	14 17
Pink Salmon Released							
Estimate Variance	0	0	0	0	7 39	17 258	24 297

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				nal Period			
	24APR89 - 07MAY89	08MAY89 - 21MAY89	22MAY89 - 04JUN89	<sub>Derby</sub> a	05JUN89 - 18JUN89	19JUN89 - 02JUL89	Total
Pacific Halibut Harvested	<del></del>	****************	·····				
Estimate Variance	31 290	113 4,483	230 34,363	382 34,940	1,037 90,117	901 157,940	2,694 322,133
Pacific Halibut Released							
Estimate Variance	6 32	6 34	150 9,52 <b>4</b>	173 29,238	619 45,469	458 50,786	1,411 135,083
Steelhead Harvested				·	ŕ	•	
Estimate Variance	0	11 106	0	0	0	0	11 106
Steelhead Released							
Estimate Variance	0	22 422	0	0	0	0	22 422
Dolly Varden Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	7 34	0	16 368	15 103	171 18,518	208 19,02
Dolly Varden Released						,	,
Estimate Variance	169 20,313	0	0	11 98	0	73 3,275	25: 23,68
Lingcod Harvested	•					•	-,
Estimate Variance	0	13 45	20 361	151 5,562	59 1,140	51 482	29. 7,590
Lingcod Released							
Estimate Variance	67 3,817	6 35	0	496 54,490	7 37	130 9,574	700 67,95
Kelp Greenling Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	0	20 361	0	0	0	20 36
Kelp Greenling Released							
Estimate Variance	0	13 145	0	0	0	0	1 14
Black Rockfish Harvested							
Estimate Variance	8 52	0	70 4,420	22 241	8 64	0	108 4,77
Boccacio Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	11 106	- 0	0	7 37	0	14 14
Copper Rockfish Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	0	20 361	0	0	11 114	3 47
Dusky Rockfish Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	20 310	0	23 238	35 167	11 114	8: 82:
Quillback Rockfish Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	125 8,001	0	7 33	29 416	0	16 8,45
Yelloweye Rockfish Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	17 141	0	0	7 39	11 120	3 30
Other Rockfish Harvested							
Estimate Variance	0	75 5,176	0	145 7,070	20 194	0	24 12,43
All Rockfish Harvested				-			
Estimate Variance	8 52	248 15,695	90 7,307	197 7,582	106 2,215	34 484	68 33,33
All Rockfish Released				•			•
Estimate Variance	52 1,304	286 10,454	310 18,299	2,425 220,153	454 8,355	932 45,711	4,459 304,27

a  $\,$  Derby held on weekends of 27-29 May and 3-4 June 1989.

Appendix C9. Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Juneau marine boat sport fishery, 24 April - 24 September 1989.

	APPROXIMATE		APPROXIMATE
	95% C.I. LOWE	R	95% C.I. UPPE
	LIMIT	ESTIMATE	LIMIT
Finfish Effort <sup>a</sup>			
Boat-hours	132,829	145,237	157,645
Salmon-hours	257,328	287,676	318,024
Halibut-hours	76,545	85,354	94,163
Angler-hours	340,268	373,504	406,740
Boat-Days	28,954	31,040	33,125
Finfish Harvests <sup>b</sup>			
Total Large Chinook Salmon	5,938	6,902	7,867
Derby Take-home	33	197	608
Derby Entered		412	
Derby Take-home & Entered	445	609	1,020
Total Small Chinook Salmon	77	17	267
Derby Take-home & Entered	,,	0	0
Total Coho Salmon	21,076	23.819	26.563
Derby Take-home	541	1,007	1,472
Derby Entered		2,166	
Derby Take-home & Entered	2,707	3,173	3,638
Total Chum Salmon	337	481	625
Derby Take-home	2	12	30
Derby Entered		23	
Derby Take-home & Entered	25	35	53
Total Sockeye Salmon	33	192	455
Derby Take-home	3	18	46
Derby Entered		16	
Derby Take-home & Entered	19	34	62
Total Pink Salmon	6,945	8,414	9,882
Derby Take-home	396	1.126	1.855
Derby Entered		0	
Derby Take-home & Entered	396	1,126	1,855
Pacific Halibut	10,813	12,484	14,155
Dolly Varden	878	1,367	1.856
Lingcod	4	17	46
Rockfish	1,085	1,375	1,665
Finfish Released <sup>C</sup>	_		
Small Chinook Salmon	4,150	5,557	6,964
Large Chinook Salmon	38	134	230
Coho Salmon	435	693	951
Chum Salmon	10	54	97
Pink Salmon	1,043	1,594	2,146
Pacific Halibut	1,711	•	•
Dolly Varden	88	2,406 238	3,101 388
Rockfish	8	238 36	388 74
KOCKIISH	8	36	/4

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> No lingcod-hours or rockfish-hours reported.
 <sup>b</sup> No steelhead, cutthroat trout, or kelp greenling harvested.
 <sup>c</sup> No sockeye salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout, lingcod, or kelp greenling released.

Appendix C10. Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Juneau marine boat recreational fishery by seasonal period, 24 April - 24 September 1989.

						Se	asonal Peri	od					_
	24APR89 - 07MAY89	08MAY89 - 21MAY89	22MAY89 - 04JUN89	05JUN89 - 18JUN89	19JUN89 - 02JUL89	03JUL89 - 16JUL89	17JUL89 - 30JUL89	31JUL89 - 13AUG89	Derby <sup>a</sup>	14AUG89 - 27AUG89	28AUG89 - 10SEP89	11SEP89 - 24SEP89	Total
Number of Samples Number of Boats Counted	55 126	56 236	60 430	60 268	60 413	60 553	59 502	36 278	11 476	60 731	55 404	60 153	632 4,570
Number of Boats Interviewed Hours Sampled	126 184	236 189	430 201	268 202	413 203	552 205	501 200	277 120	475 83	731 203	403 179	153 181	4,565 2,151
Hours Available to Sample	2,030	2,242	2,315	2,389	2,426	2,352	2,279	1,696	528	2,095	1,985	1,874	24,209
Boat-hours Fished Estimate Variance	3,991 446,991	6,972 1,275,535	14,807 2,553,150	8,779 912,862	12,065 869,274	17.263 1,650,143	15,165 2,210,182	10,190 1,295,688	23,347 20,905,799	19,354 4,757,950	10,413 1,419,448	2,893 192,242	145,237 38,489,263
Salmon-hours Fished Estimate Variance	7,606 1,859,304	15,143 6,703,359	29,611 10,712,195	15,773 4,252,955	16,582 2,981,409	26,839 5,674,802	27,938 5,064,164	19,976 5,677,598	64,413 161,439,694	39,026 20,392,595	19,133 4,467,575	5,638 1,021,670	287,676 230,247,320
Halibut-hours Fished Estimate Variance	941 131,407	671 77,719	3,774 620,176	5,082 358,252	15,517 3,022,510	19,913 7,510,181	13,402 3,511,661	6,768 1,005,203	1,730 658,202	10,013 1,607,271	6,283 855,727	1,259 40,957	85,354 19,399,268
Angler-hours Fished Estimate Variance	8,594 2,033,995	15,868 7,014,156	33,520 12,972,081	20,854 4,754,588	32,201 6,435,171	46,832 13,186,487	41,391 13,797,752	26,745 7,692,617	66,143 168,850,234	49,044 30,523,638	25,415 7,783,849	6,897 1,114,477	373,504 276,159,044
Boat-days Fished Estimate Variance	1,033 20,275	1,822 84,202	3,406 109,079	2,392 63,293	3,205 60,435	4,553 98,288	3,866 165,395	2,684 76,374		4,839 337,691	2,419 49,409	821 22,708	31,040 1,087,149
Large Chinook Salmon Harvested Estimate Variance Large Chinook Salmon	185 4,396	481 17,790	1,096 62,239	491 28,937	434 10,633	897 24,813	1,006 19,506	396 6,788	609 42,267	553 5,889	484 4,515	272 4,789	6,902 232,561
Released Estimate Variance Small Chinook Salmon	0	0	0	0	24 479	13 63	8 24	0	24 408	15 193	4 11	46 1,124	134 2,302
Harvested Estimate Variance Small Chinook Salmon	0	0		. 0	10 43	35 279	51 987	0		35 718	4 11	16 66	172 2,267
Released Estimate Variance	42 469	42 368		523 110,589	195 5,187	782 40,816	969 42,098	625 27,116	1,215 243,706	497 6,575	270 5,350	111 2,174	5,557 495,068
Coho Salmon Harvested Estimate Variance	0	0		10 49	84 618	855 19,273	2,411 47,112	3,146 247,448	3,173 54,182	9,994 1,303,629	3,367 179,766	779 29,185	23,819 1,881,262
Coho Salmon Released Estimate Variance	0	0		0	4 13	0 0	40 699	43 612	42 336	367 8,579	160 5,932	37 443	693 16,614
Chum Salmon Harvested Estimate Variance	0	0		0	52 1,446	85 679	22 100	39 637	35 78	106 897	122 1,221	21 137	481 5,194
Chum Salmon Released Estimate Variance	0	0		0	0	0	4 13	9 64	30 336	0	8 43	4 9	54 466
Sockeye Salmon Harvested Estimate Variance	0	0	0	1 0	4 13	133 16,995	4 13	0		15 103	0	0	194 17,316
Pink Salmon Harvested Estimate Variance	0	0		16 248	165 1,543	2,868 289,662	2,643 78,623	889 23,409	1,126 133,117	667 12,439	41 282	0	8,414 539,324
Pink Salmon Released Estimate Variance	0	0	0	0	114 6,007	111 1,094	360 22,118	131 3,005	625 38,643	239 5,063	13 68	0	1,594 75,998

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						Se	asonal Peri	od					
	24APR89 - 07MAY89	08MAY89 - 21MAY89	22MAY89 - 04JUN89	05JUN89 - 18JUN89	19JUN89 - 02JUL89	03JUL89 - 16JUL89	17JUL89 - 30JUL89	31JUL89 - 13AUG89	Derby <sup>a</sup>	14AUG89 - 27AUG89	28AUG89 - 10SEP89	11SEP89 - 24SEP89	Total
Pacific Halibut		14,4											
Harvested			414	406	2 407	2 157	2 121	816	560	1,514	795	131	12,484
Estimate	19 187	53	414	496	2,407	3,157 281,288	2,121 161,417	17,700	22,690	27,802	24,289	1,737	697,939
Variance	187	558	16,303	5,974	137,994	281,200	101,41/	17,700	22,090	۵/,002	24,203	1,737	037,333
Pacific Halibut													
Released							201	204	185	234	38	0	2,406
Estimate	5	36	43	202	606	363	391	304	100	4,733	182	Ö	120,778
Variance	16	601	868	6,092	48,087	6,511	24,969	20,690	8,030	4,/33	102	U	120,776
Dolly Varden Harvested									~~	10	•		1,367
Estimate	145	49	278	318	198	151	83	59	36 242	18 75	0	31 894	
Variance	14,057	523	4,491	30,080	2,418	1,481	3,608	1,837	242	/5	U	894	59,705
Dolly Varden Released							_	_		_	•	•	000
Estimate	35	9	76	94	0	6	_6	0	12 81	0	0	0	238
Variance	1,071	62	1,260	3,097	0	33	26	0	81	U	U	U	5,630
Lingcod Harvested									_		_	_	
Ĕstimate	0	0	0	0	0	o o	17 209	ō	ō	0	0	0	17 209
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0	0	Ü	U	209
All Rockfish Harvested												_	
Estimate	37	9 63	85	77	209	159	272	166	77	130 625	147 2,783	7 37	1,375
Variance	437	63	2,622	430	4,517	2,708	4,046	2,094	679	625	2,783	37	21,042
All Rockfish Released											_	_	
Estimate	0	18 249	0	0	4 13	3	0	Õ	Ō	10 86	0	Ō	36
Variance	0	249	0	0	13	9	0	0	0	86	0	0	356

a Derby held on 4-6 August 1989.

Appendix Cl1. Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Haines marine boat sport fishery, 24 April - 25 June 1989.

	APPROXIMATE		APPROXIMATE
	95% C.I. LOWER		95% C.I. UPPER
	LIMIT	ESTIMATE	LIMIT
Finfish Effort <sup>a</sup>			
Boat-hours	3,890	4,769	5,648
Salmon-hours	7,518	9,363	11,208
Halibut-hours	426	1,108	1,790
Angler-hours	8,528	10,526	12,524
Boat-Days	1,035	1,235	1,436
Finfish Harvests $^{\mathrm{b}}$			
Large Chinook Salmon	150	235	320
Small Chinook Salmon	1	17	48
Pacific Halibut	15	116	261
Dolly Varden	. 18	65	112
Finfish Released <sup>c</sup>			
Small Chinook Salmon	233	420	607
Large Chinook Salmon	1	2	5
Pacific Halibut	2	8	21
Dolly Varden	12	38	64
Rockfish	5	80	229

a No lingcod-hours or rockfish-hours reported.
 b No coho salmon, chum salmon, sockeye salmon, pink salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout, lingcod, kelp greenling, or rockfish harvested.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> No coho salmon, chum salmon, sockeye salmon, pink salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout, lingcod, or kelp greenling released.

Appendix C12. Estimated finfish effort and catches for the Haines marine boat sport fishery by seasonal period, 24 April - 25 June 1989.

					Seaso	nal Period	***************************************			
	24APR89 - 30APR89	01MAY89 07MAY89	- 08MAY89	- 15MAY89 21MAY89	- 22MAY89 28MAY89	- 29MAY89 04JUN89	- 05JUN89 11JUN89	- 12JUN89 18JUN89	- 19JUN89 25JUN89	 
Number of Samples	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	109
Number of Boats Counted	24	8	13	47	46	44	63	33	6	284
Number of Boats Interviewed	24	8	13	46	46	44	63	32	6	282
Hours Sampled	43	44	43	44	43	43	43	44	47	393
Hours Available to Sample	203	210	326	326	336	347	347	347	347	2,786
Boat-hours Fished	200		020			•				
Estimate	295	128	130	431	812	566	1.422	763	220	4,769
Variance	6,503	1,768	6,216	17,764	48,017	1,400	82,508	10,257	18,748	193,181
Salmon-hours Fished	0,303	1,,,00	0,210	17,704	-10,017	2, 400	02,000	10,20	20,	,
Estimate	598	180	213	972	1,715	1,345	3,311	846	182	9,363
Variance	32.940	6.132	18,193	64,391	283,185	10,127	383,138	30,708	22,440	851,254
Variance Halibut-hours Fished	32,940	0,132	10,193	04,391	203,103	10,127	303,130	30,700	EL, 440	001,204
Estimate	30	33	19	0	32	0	27	605	361	1.108
	771	783	101	ŏ	960	ŏ	447	41,932	71,361	116,356
Variance	//1	/03	101	U	900	U	44/	41,932	71,301	110,550
Angler-hours Fished	628	213	232	972	1.747	1,345	3.338	1,499	551	10.526
Estimate							392,786	59,319	118,630	998,071
Variance	41,912	6,810	18,032	64,391	286,065	10,127	392,700	59,319	110,030	990,0/1
Boat-days Fished				104	224	170	324	184	33	1,235
Estimate	100	37	50	104	234	170				
Variance	655	143	727	688	3,572	370	3,188	331	403	10,077
Large Chinook Harvested	_	_	_					25	•	035
Estimate	0	0	_5	20	64	33	75	35	2	235
Variance	0	0	25	66	304	97	996	307	3	1,797
Large Chinook Released						_	_	_	_	_
Ëstimate	0	0	0	2	0	0	o	0	Ò	2
Variance	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Small Chinook Harvested										
Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
Variance	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	256
Small Chinook Released										
Estimate	0	0	0	9	157	51	154	49	0	420
Variance	0	0	0	12	1,553	259	5,670	1,269	0	8,763
Pacific Halibut Harvested										
Estimate	ο.	0	2	0	0	0	0	80	35	116
Variance	0	0	2	0	0	0	. 0	4,295	903	5,200
Pacific Halibut Released										
Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Variance	ň	ŏ	ō	Õ	Ö	Ó	0	0	45	45
Dolly Varden Harvested	ŭ	•	•	•	•	•	-			
Estimate	0	0	0	11	12	0	10	16	15	65
Variance	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	23	63	ŏ	35	255	178	554
Dolly Varden Released	v	v	•			•	•••			
Estimate	0	0	0	0	22	7	5	5	0	38
Variance	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	126	15	12	12	ŏ	167
	0	U	U	v	140	13	16	16	•	107
All Rockfish Released	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	80
Estimate	ů	ŏ	ň	ő	ŏ	Ö	ŏ	5,544	ŏ	5,544
Variance	Ų	U	U	U	U	U	U	5,544	U	5,544

Appendix C13. Numbers of chinook salmon examined for coded-wire tags in southeast Alaska marine sport fisheries in 1989.

		Larg	e Chinook		Smal	l Chinook	
Fishery	Seasonal Period	Estimated Harvest	Number Sampled	Percent	Estimated Harvest	Number Sampled	Percent
Ketchikan	Non-derby 4/24-6/18	1,518	116	8%	96	10	10%
	Derby Entereda	346	346	100%	0	0	
	Derby Take Home <sup>a</sup>	474	60	13%	0	0	
	6/19-7/30	1,777	152	9%	93	3	32%
	7/31-9/24	1,380	174	13%	68	9	13%
	Total	5,495	848	15%	257	22	9%
Petersburg	Non-derby 4/10-7/16	1,108	145	13%	10	2	20%
	Derby Entered <sup>b</sup>	295	273	93%	1	1	100%
	Total	1,403	418	30%	11	3	27%
Wrangell	4/24-7/16	2,051	293	14%	0	0	
Sitka	Non-derby 4/24-7/02	2,428	175	7%	0	0	
	Derby Entered <sup>c</sup>	670	670	100%	0	0	
	Derby Take Home <sup>C</sup>	403	49	12%	0	0	
	Total	3,501	894	26%	0	0	
Juneau	4/24-6/18	2,187	247	11%	21	3	14%
	6/19-7/30	2,075	280	13%	96	14	15%
	Non-derby 7/31-9/24	,	194	14%	55	8	15%
	Derby Entered <sup>d</sup>	412	388	94%	0	0	
	Derby Take Home <sup>d</sup>	197	31	16%	0	0	
	Shelter Lodge	613	0	0%	0	0	
	Total	6,902	1,140	17%	172	25	15%
Haines	4/24-6/25	235	65	28%	17	1	6%
Grand Total		19,587	3,658	19%	457	51	11%

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}$  Derby held on weekends of 27-29 May, 3-4 June, and 10-11 June.

b Derby held on 26-29 May weekend.

c Derby held on weekends of 27-29 May and 3-4 June.

d Derby held on 4-6 August weekend.

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Appendix C14. Estimates of hatchery produced chinook salmon contributed to the Ketchikan marine sport fishery from 24 April to 24 September 1989.

				Non-d	erby 4/	24-6/18		Derby	a		6/19-7/3	30	7	7/31-9/2	4		Total	
Region	Agencyb	Hatchery/ Release Site	Tag Code	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr	Recov	Contrd	Var. of Contr	Recov	<sup>C</sup> Contr <sup>C</sup>	Var. of Contr	Recov	Contrd	Var. of Contr	Recov	Contr	Var. of Contr
Oregon	ODFW	Bonneville	07-38-23 07-47-21R1			===							1	12 10	133 100	1 1	12 10	133 100
		Oregon Total											2	22	233	2	22	233
British	CDFO	Capilano River	02-35-40				1	36	1,261							1	36	1,261
Columbia		Kitimat River	02-32-54 02-32-56 02-36-28 02-36-29 02-36-30 02-36-31	1  1 1	63  118 101	3,979 13,728 10,227	1  1 	69 	4,818				1	   11	118	1 1 1 1 1	2 63 69 118 101 11	3,979 4,818 13,728 10,227 118
		Little Qualicum R	02-40-36	1	174	30,191										1	174	30,191
		Quinsam River	02-33-24 02-35-54 02-40-18				 1 	15	200	<del>-</del> 1	271 16	74,567  235				1 1 1	271 15 16	74,567 200 235
		Terrace CDP	02-33-50							1	12	130				1	12	130
	CDFR	Quinsam River	08-23-51				1	1	0							1	1	0
	-	British Columbia To	otal	4	456	58,125	5	123	6,281	3	298	74,932	1	11	118	13	888	139,456

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				Non-c	ierby 4/	24-6/18		Derby	3	1	6/19-7/	30	7	7/31-9/2	4		Total	
Region	Agency <sup>b</sup>	Hatchery/ Release Site	Tag Code	Recov	Contrd	Var. of Contr	Recov	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr	Recov	<sup>C</sup> Contr	d Var. of Contr	Recov	Contrd	Var. of Contr	Recov	c Contr	d Var. of Contr
Southeast	ADF&G	Crystal Lake	04-25-11				1	5	17							1	5	17
Alaska		Deer Mountain	04-25-34 04-25-35 04-25-36 04-25-37 04-25-38	1  1 1	22  22 21	542  450 447	1  2	6	31	 1 1 3	20 11 36	 396 107 416				1 1 4 4	22 6 20 34 57	542 31 396 557 863
	MIC	Tamgas Creek	47-16-25 47-16-31 47-16-38	1	87	7,558	1 1 1	9 9 23	74 69 507	1	95	8,952				2 2 1	96 104 23	7,631 9,021 507
	NMFS	Little Port Walter	03-18-27				1	1	0							1	1	0
	SSRAA	Carroll Inlet	04-26-26R4 04-26-26R5 04-28-25R1 04-28-25R2 04-31-07R4	1	   8	120	2 1 	29 15 	393 197	1 1 1	140  27 55	19,741  731 3,066				3 1 1 1	169 15 27 55 8	20,134 197 731 3,066 120
		Neets Bay	04-03-36 04-03-42 04-03-44 04-03-45	1  1	223 167	49,564 27,611	1  1	21 149	419 22,061	1	224 205	50,551				2 1 2 1	447 21 371 149	100,115 419 69,495 22,061
		Whitman Lake	04-03-29 04-03-31 04-03-32 04-03-32 04-03-47 04-03-48 04-03-49 04-03-50 04-24-63 04-25-03 04-26-31R2 04-26-31R3 04-31-08R1 04-31-08R1		32 . 59	438 	1  3 2 1  1 3 2  2 1 1 	2  7 4 2  1 3 2  4 2 	3 5 5 3  0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	24 43 22 48 15  12 11 11  20 16	554 1,897 449 1,118 204  135 110  369	2 1 1	23	    261 112 	1 1 4 4 3 1 1 1 3 5 1 2 4 2 2 1 1 1	2 24 50 47 50 15 1 3 46 11 59 27 13 31 16 46 8	3 554 1,905 893 1,121 204 0 689 110 1,723 266 114 481
		Southeast Alaska Tota	1	13	671	89,128	29	296	23,794	21	1,024	130,679	5	92	485	68	2,082	244,086
		All Regions Grand T	otal	17	1,127	147,253	34	418	30,075	24	1,322	205,611	8	125	837	83	2,992	383,775

a Derby held on weekends of 27-29 May, 3-4 June, and 10-11 June.

ODFW = Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife CDFR = Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans ADF&G = Alaska Department of Fish and Game MIC = Metlakatla Indian Community NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service SRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association Recov = Number of fish recovered of noted tag code.

Contr = Estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

Var. of Contr = Variance of estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

Estimates of hatchery produced chinook salmon contributed to the Petersburg Appendix C15. marine sport fishery from 10 April to 16 July 1989.

				Non-de:	rby 4/1	0-7/16		Derby <sup>a</sup>			Total	
Region	Agencyb	Hatchery/ Release Site	Tag Code	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr <sup>e</sup>	Recov <sup>c</sup>		Var. of Contr <sup>e</sup>	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of
British Columbia	CDFO	Kitimat River	02-32-53				1	33	1,081	1	33	1,081
Columbia		Puntledge River	02-33-06				1	3	4	1	3	4
		British Columbia To	tal				2	36	1,085	2	36	1,085
Southeast	ADF&G	Crystal Lake	04-23-21	1	105	11,331	1	1		2	106	11,331
Alaska		•	04-23-56				1	8	49	1	8	49
			04-25-13				2	10	43	2	10	43
			04-25-30				2	17	135	2	17	135
			04-25-31	1	40	1,558	1	8	55	2	48	1,613
			04-25-40	1	48	2,256				1	48	2,256
			04-26-14				3	10	23	3	10	23
			04-26-15	1	20	372				1	20	372
			04-29-60	1	100					1	100	
			B4-00-10				1	1	0	1	1	0
			B4-00-11	1	8	67				1	8	67
			B4-12-12				1	1	0	1	1	0
		Snettisham	04-26-07				1	1	0	1	1	0
	NMFS	Little Port Walter	03-19-02	1	11	104	1	1.	0	2	12	104
			03-19-14				1	1	0	1	1	0
			03-19-21				1	1	0	1	1	0
			03-19-23				1	1	0	1	1	0
			03-19-31				1	1	0	1	1	0
			03-21-04				1	1	0	1	1	0
	SSRAA	Whitman Lake	04-03-32	1	12	132				1	12	132
			04-03-46				1	1	0	1	1	0
			04-03-47	1	11	141				1	11	141
		Southeast Alaska To	tal	9	355	15,961	20	65	305	29	420	16,266
		All Regions Grand T	otal	9	355	15,961	22	101	1,390	31	456	17,351

a Derby held on weekend of 26-29 May.

SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

b CDFO = Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans

ADF&G = Alaska Department of Fish and Game

NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service

Contr = Estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

e Var. of Contr = Variance of estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

Appendix C16. Estimates of hatchery produced chinook salmon contributed to the Wrangell marine sport fishery from 24 April to 16 July 1989.

				24 Ap:	ril - 1	5 July		Total	
Region	Agency <sup>a</sup>	Hatchery/ Release Site	Tag Code	Recovb	Contr	Var. of Contr <sup>d</sup>		Contr	Var. of Contr <sup>d</sup>
Oregon	ODFW	Bonneville	07-37-53	1	12	154	1	12	154
		Oregon Total		1	12	154	1	12	154
British Columbia	CDFO	Kitimat River	02-32-54	1	10	100	1	10	100
		British Columbia	Total	. 1	10	100	1	10	100
Southeast Alaska	SSRAA	Neets Bay	04-03-36	1	236	57,332	1	236	57,332
		Southeast Alaska	Total	1	236	57,332	1	236	57,332
1. 11. 11.		All Regions Gran	d Total	3	259	57,586	3	259	57,586

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}$  ODFW = Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

CDFO = Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans

SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

b Recov = Number of fish recovered of noted tag code.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Contr = Estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

 $<sup>\</sup>mbox{\bf d}$   $\mbox{\bf Var.}$  of  $\mbox{\bf Contr}$  =  $\mbox{\bf Variance}$  of estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

Estimates of wild tagged and hatchery produced chinook salmon Appendix C17. contributed to the Sitka marine sport fishery from 24 April to 2 July 1989.

				Non-de	rby 4/2	4-7/02		Derby	1		Total	
Region	Agency <sup>b</sup>	Hatchery/ Release Site	Tag Code	Recov <sup>C</sup> (	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr <sup>e</sup>
Washington	WDF	Lyons Ferry	63-41-56R1				1	1	0	1	1	0
		Priest Rapids	63-32-21	1	115	13,283				1	115	13,283
		Washouga1	63-34-07				1	1	0	1	1	0
		Washington Total		1	115	13,283	2	2	0	4	118	13,283
British Columbia	CDFO	Conuma River	02-32-25 02-37-23	1	45	1,998	1	2	1	1	2 45	1 1,998
		Kitimat River	02-32-53 02-32-54 02-32-56				1 1 2	31 2 27	923 2 569	1 1 2	31 2 27	923 2 569
		Marble River PIP	02-28-60				1	3	5	1	3	5
		Nitinat River	02-32-30				1	20	393	1	20	393
		Quinsam River	02-40-17				1	1		1	1	
		Robertson Creek	02-37-34 02-44-01	1	382	149,787	1	326	105,882	1 1		105,882 149,787
		Terrace CDP	02-33-47 02-33-49 02-33-51	1	13	154	1 1	 1 1	0	1 1 1	13 1 1	154 0
		British Columbia To		3	440	151,939	11	414	107,776	14	853	259,715
Southeast	ADF&G	Crystal Lake	04-26-14				1	3	6	1	3	6
Alaska	NMFS	Little Port Walter	03-19-24 03-20-14	1	 29	832	1	1	. 0	1	1 29	832 832
	NSRAA	Medvejie CIF	04-13-22 04-22-46 04-22-48	1 	177 	31,192	1 1	1 1	0	1 1 1	177 1 1	31,192 0
	SSRAA	Whitman Lake	04-03-46 04-03-47	===			2 1	2 1	0	2 1	2	0
		Southeast Alaska To	tal	2	206	32,024	7	9	7	9	215	32,031
		All Regions Grand 1	otal	6	761	197,246	20	425	107,783	26	1,186	305,028
Washington	WDF	WILD (Lewis R.)	63-34-12				1	1	0	1	1	o

Derby held on weekends of 27-29 May and 3-4 June.

b WDF = Washington Department of Fisheries CDFO = Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans
ADF&G = Alaska Department of Fish and Game NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service
NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
C Recov = Number of fish recovered of noted tag code.
Contr = Estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

e Var. of Contr = Variance of estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

f Contribution estimates for this tag code are not expanded by the tagging fraction as this is unknown for wild populations.

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Appendix C18. Estimates of hatchery produced chinook salmon contributed to the Juneau marine sport fishery from 24 April to 24 September 1989.

				4/	24-6/18		6	/19-7/30	)	Non-der	-by 7/31	-9/24		Derby <sup>a</sup>			Total	
Region	Agencyb	Hatchery/ Release Site	Tag Code	Recov	Contrd	Var. of Contr	Recov	C Contr	Var. of	Recov	Contr	Var. of Contr	Recov	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr	Recov	Contr	Var.of Contr
Oregon	ODFW	Bonneville	07-36-35 07-36-36 07-38-25				1	4	11				1 1	1 2	0 3	1 1 1	4 1 2	11 0 3
		Marion Forks	07-39-44										1	3	7	1	3	7
		Oregon Total					1	4	11				3	7	10	4	10	21
Washington	WDF	Cowlitz	63-38-33										1	5	18	1	5	18
		Washington Total											1	5	18	1	5	18
British Columbia	CDFO	Kitimat River	02-42-21 02-45-39										1	2 6	2 30	1	2 6	2 30
		Puntledge River	02-41-03 02-47-20							1	44	1,920	1	3		1 1	3 44	5 1,920
		Quinsam River	02-33-29				1	83	6,921							1	83	6,921
		British Columbia '	Total				1	83	6,921	1	44	1,920	3	11	38	5		8,880
Southeast Alaska	ADF&G	Crystal Lake Deer Mountain Hidden Falls	04-23-21 04-25-31 04-25-40 04-26-14 04-26-15 04-26-16 04-27-35 83-06-09 83-06-12 04-23-35 83-08-11 04-24-08 04-24-11 04-27-25 04-27-39 04-27-39	1	25  12   8 8 	617	1	12	134	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	36  21 23  31  7  30	1,297  410 488  963  936	1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	19   1 2 1	55 162   0 0 0	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	19 21	1,297 55 162 410 1,105 134  963 0 45 0 936 53 0 143 0 70

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				. 4	1/24-6/18	3	6	/19-7/3	0	Non-de	rby 7/3	1-9/24		Derby <sup>a</sup>			Total	
Region	Agencyb	Hatchery/ Release Site	Tag Code	Recov	Contrd	Var. of Contr	Recov	Contr	Var. of Contr	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr <sup>e</sup>	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr	Recov	Contr	Var.o
Southeast	ADF&G	Snettisham	04-26-01	2	44	1,145	2	13	79				4	11	54	8	68	1,27
Alaska	(Continued)		04-26-03			===	5	26	114				5	6	1	10	31	114
(Continued)			04-26-06	5	48	906	1	6	33	1	4	14	5	6	Ţ	12	64	95
			04-26-07		~ ~ ~		:						4	16	0 185	4	4	216
			04-26-08 04-27-42				1	6 6	30 29				5	16 	100	1	22 6	215 25
			04-27-42				-								0	i	ĭ	- (
			04-27-44										1	ż	ĭ	i	ź	,
			04-27-48		6	26				1	5					2	10	26
			04-27-50		~		2	11	48	ī	20	429	1	1	0	4	32	47
			04-29-61	1	5	26										1	32 5	477 26
			04-30-03				1	13	168							1	13	168
			04-36-63							1	7					1	7	
			04-51-63	1	5	23										1	5	23
			04-53-63										1	1	0	1	1	
			04-55-63				1	7	40				2	9	59	3	16	99
			04-56-63				1	18	307							1	18	307
			04-57-63										1	1	0	1	1	(
	NMFS	Little Port Walter	03-19-04	1	5	18										1	5	18 12 18 40 1,145 29 15
			03-19-10				1	4	11							1	4	1.
			03-19-18							1	6	29				1	6	29
			03-19-41				1	4	15							1	4	1.5
			03-20-18					-==	. :::	1	7	40				1	- 7	40
			03-20-19				1	30	1,145							Ť	30 6	1,14:
			03-21-02R1							1	6	29				1	•	۷:
			03-21-02R4				1	6	15 31							1	6	1:
			03-21-04				1	•	31							•	•	
	SSRAA	Carroll Inlet	04-26-26R2				1	96	9,127							1	96 16	9,127
			04-26-26R4										1	16	232	1	16	232
		Neets Bay	04-26-32							1	73	5,348	1	18	293	2	91	5,641
		Whitman Lake	04-13-31				1	23	491							1	23	491
		Willian Lake	04-26-31R4										1	2	3	ī	2	
		Southeast Alaska To	otal	15	165	2,884	24	295	11,959	14	276	10,027	43	129	1,048	96	865	25,918
		All Regions Grand 1	[ota]	15	165	2,884	26	382	18,891	15	320	11,947	50	151	1,114	106	1.019	34,837

a Derby held on 4-6 August weekend.
b ODFW = Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife CDFO = Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans MPFS = National Marine Fisheries Service ACCOUNTER SOUTHERS SOUTHERS SOUTHERS SOUTHERS SOUTHERS SOUTHERS SOUTHERS SOUTHERS SOUTHERS REGISTED A COUNTER SOUTHERS FROM COUNTER SOUTHERS REGISTED A COUNTER SOUTHERS FROM CO WDF = Washington Department of Fisheries ADF&G = Alaska Department of Fish and Game SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

Appendix C19. Estimates of hatchery produced chinook salmon contributed to the Haines marine sport fishery from 24 April to 25 June 1989.

				24 Ap	ril - 25	June		Total	
Region	Agency <sup>a</sup>	Hatchery/ Release Site	Tag Code	Recovb	Contr	Var. of Contr <sup>d</sup>		Contr	Var. of Contr <sup>d</sup>
Southeast Alaska	ADF&G	Crystal Lake	B3-06-11 B4-11-14	1	2 6	4 32	1	2 6	4 32
	1=1111	Southeast Alaska	1 Total	2	8	36	2	8	36
		All Regions Gran	nd Total	2	8	36	2	8	36

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}$  ADF&G = Alaska Department of Fish and Game

b Recov = Number of fish recovered of noted tag code.

Contr = Estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

 $<sup>^{</sup>m d}$  Var. of Contr = Variance of estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

Appendix C20. Age composition of chinook salmon from select southeast Alaska sport fisheries, 1989.

			11.11.11				1	Brood Ye	ar						
			1	.986	19	985		1984			1983		19	82	
Sport Fishery			0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.4	Sample Size
<u>Ketchikan</u>	Males	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>			4 17.4 8.1	6 26.1 9.4		9 39.1 10.4			4 17.4 8.1				23 100
	Females	n Percent SEa		2 7.7 5.3	2 7.7 5.3	1 3.8 3.8	3 11.5 6.4	15 57.7 9.9			3 11.5 6.4				26 100
	Total <sup>b</sup>	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>	47 9.4 1.3	8 1.6 0.6	39 7.8 1.2	83 16.6 1.7	24 4.8 1.0	227 45.4 2.2			69 13.8 1.5	1 0.2 0.2	2 0.4 0.3		500 100
Petersburg	Males	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>			1 3.0 3.0		5 15.2 6.3	13 39.4 8.6			8 24.2 7.6		6 18.2 6.8		33 100
	Females	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>			· 2 6.7 4.6		4 13.3 6.3	7 23.3 7.9			15 50.0 9.3		2 6.7 4.6		30 100
	Total <sup>b</sup>	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>	1 0.5 0.5	1 0.5 0.5	13 6.0 1.6	3 1.4 0.8	34 15.8 2.5	87 40.5 3.4		3 1.4 0.8	54 25.1 3.0		18 8.4 1.9	1 0.5 0.5	215 100
Wrangell	Males	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>			2 5.7 4.0		4 11.4 5.5	10 28.6 7.7			9 25.7 7.5		10 28.6 7.7		35 100
	Females	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>			8 8.1 2.8	1 1.0 1.0	9 9.1 2.9	27 27.3 4.5		1 1.0 1.0	50 50.5 5.1		3 3.0 1.7		99 100
	Total <sup>b</sup>	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>			10 7.5 2.3	1 0.7 0.7	13 9.7 2.6	37 27.6 3.9		1 0.7 0.7	59 44.0 4.3		13 9.7 2.6		134 100

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							1	Brood Ye	ear						
			1	986	19	985		1984			1983		19	32	
Sport Fishery			0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.4	Sample Size
<u>Sitka</u>	Males	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>			1 50.0 50.0	1 50.0 50.0									2 100
	Females	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>					2 50.0 28.9	1 25.0 25.0			1 25.0 25.0				4 100
	Total <sup>b</sup>	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>	4 1.6 0.8		41 16.6 2.4	1 0.4 0.4	117 47.4 3.2	27 10.9 2.0		2 0.8 0.6	53 21.5 2.6		2 0.8 0.6		247 100
Juneau	Males	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>	7 6.7 2.5	1 1.0 1.0	10 9.6 2.9	24 23.1 4.2	3 2.9 1.6	48 46.2 4.9		1 1.0 1.0	8 7.7 2.6		2 1.9 1.4		104 100
	Females	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>	6 4.5 1.8	1 0.8 0.8	14 10.5	19 14.3 3.0	3 2.3 1.3	66 49.6 4.4		1 0.8 0.8	20 15.0 3.1		3 2.3 1.3		133 100
	Total <sup>b</sup>	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>	34 8.3 1.4	5 1.2 0.5	43 10.5 1.5	92 22.5 2.1	8 2.0 0.7	177 43.4 2.5	1 0.2 0.2	3 0.7 0.4	38 9.3 1.4		7 1.7 0.6		408 100
Juneau Derby	Males	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>	5 10.9 4.6	1 2.2 2.2	15 32.6 7.0	13 28.3 6.7	1 2.2 2.2	10 21.7 6.1			1 2.2 2.2				46 100
	Females	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>	3 5.6 3.1		12 22.2 5.7	14 25.9 6.0		24 44.4 6.8			1 1.9 1.9				54 100
	Total <sup>b</sup>	n Percent SE <sup>a</sup>	20 10.9 2.3	1 0.5 0.5	48 26.1 3.2	53 28.8 3.3	1 0.5 0.5	57 31.0 3.4			4 2.2 1.1				184 100

-(Continued)-

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					Brood Year										
			1	986	1985		1984			1983			1982		
Sport Fishery			0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.4	Sample Size
Haines	Males	n				2		8			9		2		21
naines		Percent SE <sup>a</sup>				9.5 6.6		38.1 10.9			42.9 11.1		9.5 6.6		100
	Females	n				1	1	14			6		1		23
		Percent SE <sup>a</sup>				4.3 4.3	4.3 4.3	60.9 10.4			26.1 9.4		4.3 4.3		100
	Total <sup>b</sup>	n				3	1	22			15		3		44
		Percent SE <sup>a</sup>				6.8 3.8	2.3	50.0 7.6			34.1 7.2		6.8 3.8		100

a Standard error in percent.b Includes sexed and unsexed chinook salmon.

Appendix C21. Length at age in millimeters (from tip of snout to fork-of-tail), by sex, for chinook salmon from select southeast Alaska sport fisheries, 1989.

							В	rood Ye	ar						
			1	986	19	85		1984			1983		19	82	
Sport Fishery			0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.4	Sample Size
<u>Ketchikan</u>	Males	Mean			899	745		859			1,007				
		SE n			17 4	19 6		30 9			40 4				23
	Females	Mean		575	777	781	986	883			932				
		SE		5	36		21	15			25				
		n		2	2	1	3	14			3				25
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Mean	713	529	827	731	990	862			971	900	942		
		SE	7	40	14	6	13	5			10		55		
		n	47	8	38	82	24	224			68	1	2		494
etersburg	Males	Mean			885		920	781			936		1,002		
		SE					20	16			29		55		
		n			1		5	13			8		6		33
	Females	Mean			845		817	816			905		977		
		SE		•	150		39	28			15		18		
		n			2		4	7			15		2		30
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Mean	745	485	804	680	903	788		928	904		964	900	
		SE			26	12	13	6		100	10		20		
		n	1	1	13	3	34	86		3	54		18	1	214
rangell	Males	Mean			850		985	860			1,007		1,070		
		SE			5		12	31			20		18		
		n			2		4	10			9		10		35
	Females	Mean			837	760	959	836		900	916		949		
		SE			17		25	13			10		54		
		n			8	1	9	27		1	50		3		99
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Mean			840	760	967	842		900	929		1,042		
		SE			14		17	12			10		23		
		n			10	1	13	37		1	59		13		134

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				-			В	rood Ye	ar		w ·				
			1	986	19	85		1984			1983		198	32	
Sport Fishery			0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.4	Sample Size
<u>Sitka</u>	Males	Mean SE			810	770									
		n			1	1									2
	Females	Mean SE					940 50	820			1,030				
		n					2	1			1				4
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Mean	710		836	770	963	887		1,069	1,027		1,062		
	10041	SE	0		11		7	16		35	10		68		
		n	4		41	1	117	27		2	53		2		247
Juneau	Males	Mean	745	700	807	730	958	819		815	1,041		960		
		SE	17		23	10	75	11			37		20		
		n	7	1	10	24	3	48		1	8		2		104
	Females	Mean	706	490	785	723	933	806		965	894		1,030		
		SE	11		16	11	12	7			15		10		
		n	6	.1	14	19	3	66		1	20		3		133
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Mean	700	577	788	725	928	799	765	937	937		1,015		
		SE	9	115	11	5	30	5		64	15		16		
		n	34	4	43	92	8	176	1	3	38		7		406
Juneau	Males	Mean	701	700	795	729	905	821			870				
Derby		SE	14		15	10		18							
		n	5	1	15	13	1	10			1				46
	Females	Mean	725		795	753		791			835				
		SE	35		17	19		11			_				
		n	3		12	14		24			1				54
	Totala	Mean	710	700	790	735	905	796			897				
		SE	12		10	7		8			34				40/
		n	20	1	48	53	1	57			4				184

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							В	rood Ye	ar						
			1	1986		1985		1984			1983			82	
Sport Fishery			0.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.4	Sample Size
Haines	Males	Mean				717		872			999		1,110		
		SE				2		31			23		60		
		n				2		8			9		2		21
	Females	Mean				705	810	811			967		985		
		SE						16			13				
		n				1	1	14			6		1		23
	Total <sup>a</sup>	Mean				713	810	833			986		1,068		
		SE				4		16			15		54		
		n				3	1	22			15		3		44

a Includes sexed and unsexed chinook salmon.

Appendix C22. Numbers of coho salmon examined for coded-wire tags in southeast Alaska marine sport fisheries in 1989.

		Col	no Salmon	
		Estimated	Number	
Fishery	Seasonal Period	Harvest	Sampled	Percent
Ketchikan	4/24-7/30 7/31-9/24	2,963 7,818	292 1,142	10% 15%
	Total	10,781	1,434	13%
Petersburg	4/10-7/16	1	1	100%
Wrangell	4/24-7/16	0	0	
Sitka	4/24-7/02	104	7	7%
Juneau	4/24-7/30 Non-derby 7/31-9/24 Derby Entered <sup>a</sup> Derby Take Home <sup>a</sup> Shelter Lodge	2,894 16,218 2,166 1,007 1,534	476 2,669 1,975 137 0	16% 16% 91% 14% 0%
	Total	23,819	5,257	19%
Haines	4/24-6/25	0	0	
Grand Total		34,705	6,699	19%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Derby held on weekend 4-6 August 1989.

Estimates of hatchery produced coho salmon contributed to the Ketchikan marine Appendix C23. sport fishery from 24 April to 24 September 1989.

					4/24-7/	30		7/31-9/	24		Total	
Region	Agencya	Hatchery/ Release Site	Tag Code	Recovb	Contr	Var. of Contr <sup>d</sup>	Recovb	Contr	Var. of Contr <sup>d</sup>	Recovb	Contr	Var. of Contr <sup>d</sup>
Southeast	ADF&G	Deer Mountain	04-26-63	4	49	392				4	49	392
Alaska		2002 110 4110 420	04-27-53	10	115	2,097	7	43	246	17	159	2,343
ALASKA		Klawock	04-27-41	1	176	30,898				1	176	30,898
	SSRAA	Neets Bay	04-29-04				2	143	10,933	2	143	10,933
		•	04-30-57				1	357	127,328	1	357	127,328
			04-30-61				1	191	36,308	1	191	36,308
		Whitman Lake	04-28-61				2	54	1,484	2	54	1,484
		//a.2 ca 2 a c	04-28-62				1	20	372	1	20	372
	«VIII III		Total	15	340	33,387	14	807	176,671	29	1,148	210,059

a ADF&G = Alaska Department of Fish and Game

SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

b Recov = Number of fish recovered of noted tag code.

Contr = Estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

d Var. of Contr = Variance of estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

Estimates of hatchery produced coho salmon contributed to the Juneau marine sport Appendix C24. fishery from 24 April to 24 September 1989.

					4/24-7/3	30	Non-der	by 7/3	31-9/24	1	Derbyª		•	Total	
Region	Agency <sup>b</sup>	Hatchery/ Release Site	Tag Code	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr <sup>e</sup>	Recov <sup>c</sup> C	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr	Recov <sup>c</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr	Var. of Contr
Southeast Alaska	ADF&G	Crystal Lake	04-29-57				1	38	1,392				1	38	1,392
///wa/ka		Snettisham	04-27-30				1	12	135				1	12	135
			04-29-46				1	86	8,033				1	86	8,033
			04-29-47	1	25	581	4	123	4,708	3	18	87	8	165	5,376
			04-29-48				5	74	1,289	1	3	6	6	77 22	1,295
			04-29-49				ī	16	241	2	6	12	3	22	253
			04-29-50				ī	30	851	ī	60	3,643	2	90	4,494
			04-29-51							2	3	1	2	3	1
			04-31-53				1	9	71				1	9	71
			04-31-54				ī	13	147				1	13	147
			04-31-55				ž	59	2,492				2	59 68	2,492
			B3-15-01				ī	62	3,788	1	6	33	2	68	3,821
	DIPC	Sheep Creek	04-30-14	1	5	16	20	100	510	1	11	114	22 17	115	640
	51.0	01100p 01 001	04-30-15				15	167	1,934	2	5	9	17	172	1,943
			Total	2	29	598	54	788	25,590	13	112	3,905	69	930	30,093

a Derby held on 4-6 August weekend.

ADF&G = Alaska Department of Fish and Game
DIPC = Douglas Island Pink and Chum
Recov = Number of fish recovered of noted tag code.
Contr = Estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.
Var. of Contr = Variance of estimated harvest of the release of the noted tag code.

Estimates of the number of wild coded-wire tagged coho salmon contributed to the Appendix C25. Ketchikan and Juneau marine sport fisheries from 24 April to 24 September 1989.

				Non-de	rby 4/2	24-9/24		Derby	a	Total			
Sport Fishery	Agencyb	Release Site	Tag Code	Recov <sup>c</sup>	Contrd	Var. of Contr <sup>e</sup>	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr <sup>e</sup>	Recov <sup>C</sup>	Contr <sup>d</sup>	Var. of Contr <sup>e</sup>	
Ketchikan	ADF&G	Hugh Smith Lake	04-29-24	1	7	43				1	7	43	
Juneau	CDFO	Various	02-43-39	1	5	24				1	5	24	
			02-43-46				1	1	0	1	1	0	
			02-48-22				4	4	0	4	4	0	
	ADF&G	Auke Lake	04-27-07	9	54	354				9	54	354	
		Tatsamenie L. B.C.	04-26-47	1	17	290				1	17	290	
			04-26-53	1	4	14	1	1	0	2	5	14	
		Yehring Creek	04-27-08	4	25	148	4	4	0	8	29	148	
			04-28-36	1	6	28				1	6	28	
			04-28-55	1	13	165				1	13	165	
All Fisherie	es	Gi	rand Total	19	131	1,065	10	11	1	21	142	1,067	

a Derby held on 4-6 August weekend in Juneau.

b ADF&G = Alaska Department of Fish and Game

CDFO = Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans

<sup>C</sup> Recov = Number of fish sampled of noted tag code

<sup>d</sup> Contr = Estimated number of recoveries of the noted tag code, not corrected for tagging fraction.

e Var. of Contr = Variance of estimated recoveries of the release of the noted tag code, not corrected for tagging fraction.